ENGLISH EXERCISES,

ADAPTED TO

THE GRAMMAR

LATELY PUBLISHED

By L. MURRAY;

CONSISTING OF

Exemplifications of the Parts of Speech;
Instances of falſe Orthography;
Violations of the Rules of Syntax;

Defects in Punctuation; and
Violations of the Rules reſpecting
Perſpicuity and Accuracy.

Deſigned for the Benefit of

PRIVATE LEARNERS,

As well as for

THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

THE FOURTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE principles of knowledge become the moſt intelligible to young perſons, when they are explained and inculcated by practical illuſtration and direction. This mode of teaching is attended with ſo many advantages, that it can ſcarcely be too much recommended, or purſued. Inſtruction which is enlivened by pertinent examples, and in which the pupil is exerciſed in reducing the rules preſcribed to practice, has a more ſtriking effect on the mind, and is better adapted to fix the attention, and ſharpen the underſtanding, than that which is diveſted of theſe aids, and confined to bare poſitions and precepts; in which, it too frequently happens, that the learner has no further concern, than to read and repeat them. The time and care employed in practical application, give occaſion to ſurvey the ſubject minutely, and in different points of view; by which it becomes more known and familiar, and produces ſtronger and more durable impreſſions.

These obſervations are peculiarly applicable to the ſtudy of grammar, and the method of teaching it. The rules require frequent explanation; and, beſides direct elucidation, they admit of examples erroneouſly conſtructed, for exerciſing the ſtudent's ſagacity and judgment. To rectify theſe, attention and reflection are requiſite; and the knowledge of the rule neceſſarily reſults from the ſtudy and correction of the ſentence. But theſe are not all the advantages which ariſe from Grammatical Exerciſes. By diſcovering their own abilities to detect and amend errors, and their conſequent improvement, the ſcholars become pleaſed with their ſtudies, and are animated to proceed, and ſurmount the obſtacles which occur in their progreſs. The inſtructor too is relieved and encouraged in his labours. By diſcerning exactly the powers and improvement of his pupils, he perceives the proper ſeaſon for advancing them; and by obſerving the points in which they are deficient, he knows preciſely where to apply his directions and explanations.

Theſe conſiderations have induced the Compiler to collect and arrange a variety of erroneous examples, adapted to the different rules and inſtructions of Engliſh Grammar, and to the principles of perſpicuous and accurate writing. It has not in-

deed been uſual, to make Grammatical Exerciſes, in our language, very numerous and extenſive: but if the importance and uſefulneſs of them be as great as they are conceived to be, no apology will be neceſſary for the large field of employment, which the following work preſents to the ſtudent of Engliſh Grammar. If he be detained longer than is common in this part of his ſtudies, the probable reſult of it, an accurate and intimate knowledge of his ſubject, will conſtitute an ample recompenſe.

The reader will perceive that ſome of the rules and obſervations, under the part of Syntax, contain a much greater number of examples than others. This has ariſen from the ſuperior importance of thoſe rules, and from the variety requiſite to illuſtrate them properly. When a few inſtances afford ſufficient practice on the rule, the ſtudent is not fatigued with a repetition of examples, which would caſt no new light on the ſubject.

In ſelecting the inſtances of falſe conſtruction, the Compiler has ſtudied to avoid thoſe that are glaringly erroneous, and to fix upon ſuch only as frequently occur in writing and ſpeaking. If there be any of a different complexion, it is preſumed that they are but few, and that they will be found under thoſe rules only, which, from the nature of

them, could not have been otherwiſe clearly exemplified to young perſons. The examples applicable to the principal notes and obſervations, are carefully arranged under the reſpective rules of Syntax; and regularly numbered to make them correſpond to the ſubordinate rules in the Grammar.

As many of the examples contain ſeveral errors in the ſame ſentence, and ſome of them admit of various conſtructions in amending them, it has been thought proper to publiſh a KEY for aſcertaining all the corrections: and this has been the more expedient from the work's being deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools. The Key to the part of Orthography might have been omitted, had not ſome of the ſentences contained ſo many words erroneouſly ſpelled, as to render it probable that ſeveral of them would, in that caſe, have been inadvertently paſſed over; eſpecially by perſons who may not have the advantage of a tutor. In forming the Key, it appeared to be more eligible, to repeat the ſentences at large, with their corrections, than ſimply to exhibit the amendments by themſelves. In the mode adopted, the work has a more regular and uniform appearance; the correſpondent parts may be more readily compared; and the propriety of the corrections will be more apparent and ſtriking.

In a work which conſiſts entirely of examples, and with which the learners will, conſequently, be much occupied and impreſſed, the compiler would have deemed himſelf culpable, had he exhibited ſuch ſentences as contained ideas inapplicable to young minds, or which were of a trivial or injurious nature. He has, therefore, been ſolicitous to avoid all exceptionable matter; and to improve his work, by blending moral and uſeful obſervations with Grammatical ſtudies. Even ſentiments of a pious and religious nature have not been thought improper to be occaſionally inſerted in theſe Exerciſes. The underſtanding and ſenſibility of young perſons, are much under-rated by thoſe who think them incapable of comprehending and reliſhing this kind of inſtruction. The ſenſe and love of goodneſs are early and deeply implanted in the human mind; and often, by their infant energies, ſurpriſe the intelligent obſerver:—why, then, ſhould not theſe emotions find their proper ſupport and incentives, among the elements of learning? Congenial ſentiments, thus diſpoſed, beſides making permanent impreſsions, may ſerve to cheriſh and expand thoſe generous principles; or, at leaſt, to prepare them for regular operation, at a future period. The importance of exhibiting to the youthful mind, the deformities of vice; and of giving it juſt and animating views of piety and virtue, makes it not only

warrantable, but our duty alſo, to embrace every proper occaſion to promote, in any degree, theſe valuable ends.

In preſenting the learner with ſo great a number of examples, it was difficult to preſerve them from too much uniformity. The Compiler has, however, been ſtudious to give them an arrangement and diverſity, as agreeable as the nature of the ſubject would admit; and to render them intereſting, as well as intelligible and inſtructive, to youth.

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EXERCISES.

PART I.

EXEMPLIFICATIONS OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

PARSING TABLE.

WHAT part of ſpeech?

1. *An article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A ſubſtantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Caſe? Why?
3. *A pronoun.* What kind? Perſon? Gender? Number? Caſe? Why?
4. *An adjective.* What degree of compariſon? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
5. *A verb.* What kind? Mood? Tenſe? Number? Perſon? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or paſſive?
6. *An adverb.* Why is it an adverb?
7. *A prepoſition.* Why a prepoſition?
8. *A conjunction.* Why?
9. *An interjection.* Why?*

* This table muſt be enlarged, and adapted to the ſcholar's progreſs, when he ſhall have attained a knowledge of the rules of Syntax. See the Praxis in the Grammar, p. 181. 4th edit.

CHAP. I.

Article and Subſtantive.

A buſh
A tree
A flower
An apple
An orange
An almond
A hood
A houſe
A hunter
An hour
An honour
An hoſtler
The garden
The fields
The rainbow
The clouds
The ſcholar's duty
The horizon
Virtue
The vices
Temperance
A variety
George
The Rhine
A prince
A rivulet
The Humber
Gregory
The pope

An abbeſs
An owl
A building
The Weavers' Company
Europe
The ſciences
Yorkſhire
The planets
The ſun
A volume
Parchment
The pens
A diſpoſition
Benevolence
An overſight
A deſign
The governeſs
An ornament
The girl's ſchool
A grammar
Mathematics
The elements
An earthquake
The king's prerogative
Africa
The continent
Roundneſs
A declivity
Blackneſs

An inclination
The undertaking
Penelope
Conſtancy
An entertainment
A fever
The ſtars
A comet
A miracle
A prophecy
Depravity
The conſtiution
The laws
Beauty
A conſumption
An elevation
The conqueror
An Alexander
Wiſdom
America
The Cæſars
The Thames
A river
The ſhadows
A vacancy
The hollow
An idea
A whim
Nothing

CHAP. II.

Article, Adjective, and Subſtantive.

A good heart
A wiſe head
A ſtrong body
An obedient ſon
A diligent ſcholar
A happy parent
Shady trees
A fragrant flower
The verdant fields
A peaceful mind
Compoſed thoughts
A ſerene aſpect
An affable deportment
The whiſtling winds
A boiſterous ſea
The howling tempeſt
A gloomy cavern
Rapid ſtreams
Unwholeſome dews
A ſevere winter
A uſeleſs drone
The induſtrious bees
Harmleſs doves
The careleſs oſtrich

The dutiful ſtork
The ſpacious firmament
Cooling breezes
An amiable woman
A dignified character
A pleaſing addreſs
An open countenance
The candid reaſoner
Fair propoſals
A mutual agreement
A plain narrative
An hiſtorical fiction
Relentleſs war
An obdurate heart
Tempeſtuous paſſions
An unhappy temper
A ſenſual mind
The babbling brook
A limpid ſtream
The devious walk
A winding canal
The ſerpentine river
A melancholy fact
An intereſting hiſtory
A happier life
The woodbine's fragrance
A cheering proſpect
An harmonious ſound
Delicious fruit
The ſweeteſt incenſe
An odorous garden
The ſenſitive plant
A convenient manſion
Warm clothing
A temperate climate
Wholeſome aliment
An affectionate parent
A free government
The diligent farmer
A fruitful field
The crowning harveſt
A virtuous conflict
A final reward
Peaceful abodes
The nobleſt proſpect
A profligate life
A miſerable end
Gloomy regions
An incomprehenſible ſubject
A controverted point
The cool ſequeſtered vale
A garden incloſed
The ivy-mantled tower
Virtue's fair form
A mahogany table
Sweet-ſcented myrtle
A reſolution wiſe, noble, diſintereſted
Conſolation's lenient hand
A better world
A cheerful, good, old man

A ſilver tea-urn
Tender-looking charity
My brother's wife's mother
A book of my friend's
An animating well-founded hope

CHAP. III.

Pronoun and Verb, &c.

I am ſincere.
Thou art induſtrious.
He is diſintereſted.
We honour them.
You encourage us.
They commend her.
Thou doſt improve.
He aſſiſted me.
We completed our journey.
Our hopes did flatter us.
They have deceived me.
Your expectation has failed.
The accident had happened.
He had reſigned himſelf.
Their fears will detect them.
You ſhall ſubmit.
They will obey us.
Good humour ſhall prevail.
He will have determined.
We ſhall have agreed.
Let me depart.
Do thou inſtruct him.
Prepare thy leſſon.
Let him conſider.
Let us improve ourſelves.
Know yourſelves.
Let them advance.
They may offend.
I can forgive.
He might ſurpaſs them.
We could overtake him.
I would be happy.
Ye ſhould repent.
He may have deceived me.
They may have forgotten.
Thou mightſt have improved.
We ſhould have conſidered.
To ſee the ſun is pleaſant.
To live well is honourable.
To have conquered him-

ſelf was his higheſt praiſe.

Promoting others welfare, they advanced their own intereſt.

He lives reſpected.

Having reſigned his office, he retired.

They are diſcouraged.

He was condemned.

We have been rewarded.

She had been admired.

Virtue will be rewarded.

The perſon will have been executed, when the pardon arrives.

Let him be animated.

Be you intreated.

Let them be prepared.

It can be enlarged.

You may be diſcovered.

He might be convinced.

It would be careſſed.

I may have been deceived

They might have been honoured.

To be truſted, we muſt be virtuous.

To have been admired, availed him little.

Ridiculed, deſpiſed, perſecuted, he maintained his principles.

Being reviled, we bleſs.

Having been deſerted, he became diſcouraged.

The fight being new, he ſtartled.

This uncouth figure ſtartled him.

I have ſearched, I have found it.

They ſearched thoſe rooms; he was gone.

The book is his; it was mine.

Theſe are yours; thoſe are ours.

Our hearts are deceitful.

Your conduct met their approbation.

None met who could avoid it.

Thy eſteem is my honour.

Her work does her credit.

Each muſt anſwer the queſtion.

Every heart knows its own ſorrows.

Which was his choice?

It was neither.

Hers is finiſhed, thine is to do.

This is what I feared.

That is the thing which I deſired.
Who can preſerve himſelf?
Whoſe books are theſe?
Whom have we ſerved?
Some are negligent, others induſtrious.
One may deceive one's ſelf.
All have a talent to improve.
Can any diſpute it?
Such is our condition.

CHAP. IV.

Adverb, Prepoſition, Conjunction, and Interjection.

I have ſeen him once, perhaps twice.
Thirdly, and laſtly, I ſhall conclude.
This plant is found here, and elſewhere.
Only to day is properly ours.
The taſk is already performed.
We could not ſerve him then, but will hereafter.
We often reſolve, but ſeldom perform.
He is much more promiſing now than formerly.
We are wiſely and happily directed.
He has certainly been diligent, and he will probably ſucceed.
How ſweetly the birds ſing!
Why art thou ſo heedleſs?
He is little attentive, nay, abſolutely ſtupid.
When will they arrive?
Where ſhall we ſtop?
Mentally and bodily, we are curiouſly and wonderfully formed.
They travelled through France, in haſte, towards Italy.
From virtue to vice, the progreſs is gradual.

By diligence and frugality, we arrive at competency.

We are often below our wiſhes, and above our deſert.

Some things make for him, others againſt him.

By this imprudence, he was plunged into new difficulties.

Without the aid of charity, he ſupported himſelf with credit.

Of his talents much might be ſaid; concerning his integrity, nothing.

On all occaſions ſhe behaved with propriety.

We in vain look for a path between virtue and vice.

He lives within his income.

The houſe was ſold at a great price, and above its value.

She came down ſtairs ſlowly, but went briſkly up again.

His father, and mother, and uncle, reſide at Rome.

We muſt be temperate, if we would be healthy.

He is as old as his claſsmate, but not ſo learned.

Charles is eſteemed, becauſe he is both diſcreet and benevolent.

We will ſtay till he arrives.

He retires to reſt ſoon, that he may riſe early.

We ought to be thankful, for we have received much.

Though he is often adviſed, yet he does not reform.

Reproof either ſoftens or hardens its object.

Neither proſperity nor adverſity has improved him.

He can acquire no virtue, unleſs he make ſome ſacrifices.

Let him that ſtandeth take heed leſt he fall.

If thou wert his ſuperior, thou ſhouldſt not have boaſted.

He will be detected, though he deny the fact.

If he has promiſed, he ſhould act accordingly.

She will tranſgreſs, unleſs ſhe be admoniſhed.

If he were encouraged, he would amend.

Though he condemn me, I will reſpect him.

Their talents are more brilliant than uſeful.

Notwithſtanding his poverty, he is a wiſe and worthy perſon.

If our deſires are moderate, our wants will be few.

Hope often amuſes, but ſeldom ſatisfies us.

Though he is lively, yet he is not volatile.

Oh, peace! how deſirable art thou!

I have been often occupied, alas! with trifles.

Strange! that we ſhould be ſo infatuated.

O! the humiliations to which vice reduces us.

Hark! how ſweetly the woodlark ſings.

Ah! the deluſions of hope.

Hail, ſimplicity! ſource of genuine joy.

Behold! how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Welcome again! my long loſt friend.

The following are a few inſtances of the ſame word's conſtituting ſeveral of the parts of ſpeech.

Calm was the day, and the ſcene delightful.

We may expect a calm after a ſtorm.

To prevent paſſion, is eaſier than to calm it.

Better is a little with content, than a great deal with anxiety.

The gay and diſſolute think little of the miſeries, which are

ſtealing ſoftly after them.

A little attention will rectify ſome errors.

He laboured to ſtill the tumult.

Still waters are commonly deepeſt.

Though he is out of danger, he is ſtill afraid.

Damp air is unwholeſome.

Guilt often caſts a damp over our ſprightlieſt hours.

A ſoft body damps the ſound much more than a hard one.

Though ſhe is rich and fair, yet ſhe is not amiable.

They are yet young, and muſt ſuſpend their judgment yet a while.

Many perſons are better than we ſuppoſe them to be.

The few and the many have their prepoſſeſſions.

Few days paſs without ſome clouds.

Much money is corrupting.

Think much, and ſpeak little.

He has ſeen much of the world, and been much careſſed.

His years are more than hers, but he has not more knowledge.

The more we are bleſſed, the more grateful we ſhould be.

The deſire of getting more is rarely ſatisfied.

He has equal knowledge, but inferior judgment.

She is his inferior in ſenſe, but his equal in prudence.

We muſt make a like ſpace between the lines.

Every being loves its like.

Behave yourſelves like men.

We are too apt to like pernicious company.

He may go or ſtay as he likes.

They ſtrive to learn.

He goes to and fro.

To his wiſdom we owe our privilege.
The proportion is ten to one.
He has ſerved them with his utmoſt ability.
When we do our utmoſt, no more is required.
I will ſubmit, for I know it will bring peace.
I have a regard for him.
It is for our health to be temperate.
O! for better times.
Both of them deſerve praiſe.
He is eſteemed both on his own account, and on that of his parents.

CHAP. V.

All the Parts of Speech indiſcriminately arranged.

SECT. I.

Dissimulation in youth is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its firſt appearance, is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future ſhame.

If we poſſeſs not the power of ſelf-government, we ſhall be the prey of every looſe inclination that chances to ariſe. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our paſſions will become mutinous and headſtrong. Deſire, not reaſon, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Abſurdly we ſpend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher exiſtence.

How little do they know of the true happineſs of life, who are ſtrangers to that intercourſe of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleaſing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourſelves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a juſt light, we ſhall rather be ſurpriſed at our enjoying ſo many good things, than diſcontented, becauſe there are any which we want.

True cheerfulneſs makes a man happy in himſelf, and promotes the happineſs of all around him. It is the clear and calm ſunſhine of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Wherever views of intereſt, and proſpects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, ſenſibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to ſmall ſhare of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, riſe too high; and your diſappointments will be fewer, and more eaſily ſupported.

To live long, ought not to be our favourite wiſh, ſo much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witneſs a greater number of melancholy ſcenes, and to expoſe ourſelves to a wider compaſs of human woe.

How many paſs away ſome of the moſt valuable years of their lives, toſſed in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleaſure, ſo much as mere giddineſs and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourſelves too cloſely with any who court your ſociety.

The true honour of man conſiſts not in the multitude of riches or the elevation of rank; for experience ſhows, that theſe may be poſſeſſed by the worthleſs, as well as by the deſerving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its poſſeſſor. The flower is eaſily blaſted. It is ſhort-lived at the beſt; and trifling, at any rate, in compariſon with the higher, and more laſting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear ſky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the ſullen and dark ſhade of diſcontent, that noxious paſſions, like venomous animals, breed, and prey upon the heart.

Thouſands whom indolence has ſunk into contemptible obſcurity, might have come forward to uſefulneſs and honour, if idleneſs had not fruſtrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the ſlowly-flowing, putrid ſtream, which ſtagnates in the marſh, breeds venomous animals, and poiſonous plants; and infects with peſtilential vapours, the whole country round it.

Diſappointments derange, and overcome, vulgar minds. The patient and the wiſe, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Sobriety of mind is one of thoſe virtues, which the preſent condition of human life ſtrongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks preſumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and ſelf-government, are duties incumbent on all; but eſpecially on ſuch as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpreſſible; and can only be juſtly conceived by thoſe who poſſeſs her. The conſciouſneſs of Divine approbation and ſupport, and the ſteady hope of future hap-

pineſs, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no reſemblance.

If we knew how much the pleaſures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the diſappointments in purſuit, the diſſatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of poſſeſſion, which every where attend them; we ſhould ceaſe to be enamoured with ſuch brittle and tranſient joys; and ſhould wiſely fix our hearts on thoſe virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

SECT II.

ORDER is Heav'n's firſt law; and this confeſt,
Some are, and muſt be, greater than the reſt,
More rich, more wiſe; but who infers from hence,
That ſuch are happier, ſhocks all common ſenſe.

Needful auſterities our wills reſtrain;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence:
But health conſiſts with temperance alone;
And peace, Oh Virtue! peace is all thy own.

On earth nought precious is obtain'd,
But what is painful too;
By travel, and *to* travel born,
Our ſabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing, ſmiles in exile or in chains,
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are faſten'd to this world,
By ſtrong and endleſs ties;
But every ſorrow cuts a ſtring,
And urges us to riſe.

Oft pining cares in rich brocades are dreſt,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breaſt.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I ſee;
That mercy I to others ſhow,
That mercy ſhow to me.
This day be bread, and peace, my lot;
All elſe beneath the ſun;
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not;
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monſter of ſo frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be ſeen:
Yet ſeen too oft, familiar with her face,
We firſt endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpoſe in thy power,
Thy purpoſe firm, is equal to the deed:
Who does the beſt his circumſtance allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will diſagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be reſign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favours are denied,
And pleas'd with favours giv'n;
Moſt ſurely, this is Wiſdom's part;
This is that incenſe of the heart,
Whoſe fragrance ſmells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true deſert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers, and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæſar with a ſenate at his heels.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble ſtrife,
Their ſober wiſhes never learn'd to ſtray;
Along the cool ſequeſter'd vale of life,
They kept the noiſeleſs tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſunſhine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the ſorrows of a poor old man,
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan;
Oh! give relief, and Heav'n will bleſs thy ſtore.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor:
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When, young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring proſpect charm'd my eyes;
I ſaw, along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy ſucceſſive riſe.
But ſoon I found 'twas all a dream;
And learn'd the fond purſuit to ſhun,
Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thouſands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wiſe to talk with our paſt hours;
And aſk them, what report they bore to heav'n,

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canſt not ſee;
All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good.

Heav'n's choice is ſafer than our own;
  Of ages paſt inquire,
What the moſt formidable fate?
  "To have our own deſire."

If ceaſeleſs, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields ſuch lucid robes he ſpreads;
Will he not care for you, ye faithleſs, ſay?
Is he unwiſe? or, are ye leſs than they?

  The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And ſpangled heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
Th' unwearied ſun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power diſplay,
And publiſhes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.
  Soon as the ev'ning ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the liſt'ning earth,
Repeats the ſtory of her birth:
Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole.
  What though, in ſolemn ſilence, all
Move round the dark terreſtrial ball!
What though nor real voice nor ſound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found!

In Reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

CHAP. VI.

Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE in the nominative caſe plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, buſh, tree, plant, convenience, diſorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following ſubſtantives, in the nominative caſe plural: cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, chimney, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the genitive caſe ſingular: boy, girl, man, woman, lake, ſea, church, laſs, beauty, ſiſter, bee, branch.

Write the following in the nominative caſe plural: loaf, ſheaf, ſelf, muff, knife, ſtuff, wife, ſtaff, wolf, half, calf, ſhelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive caſe plural: brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouſe, gooſe, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and genitive caſes plural: wife, chief, die, ſtaff, city, river, proof, archer, maſter, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, diſtaff.

Write the genitive ſingular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, ſhe, it, who, and other.

Write the objective caſes, ſingular and plural, of the pronouns, I, thou, he, ſhe, it, and who.

Compare the following adjectives: fair, grave, bright, long, ſhort, tall, white, deep, ſtrong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives: amiable, moderate, diſintereſted, favourable, grateful, ſtudious, attentive, negligent, induſtrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree: near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the ſuperlative degree: feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, baſe, little, ſtrong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, preſent tenſe: beat, gain, read, eat, walk, deſire, interpoſe.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tenſe: fear, hope, dream, fly, conſent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the ſubjunctive mood, imperfect tenſe: drive, prepare, ſtarve, omit, indulge, demonſtrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood: believe, depart, invent, give, aboliſh, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, preſent and perfect tenſes: grow, decreaſe, live, proſper, ſeparate, incommode.

Write the preſent, perfect, and compound participles, of the following verbs: confeſs, diſturb, pleaſe, know, begin, embrace, eat, contaminate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, preſent and perfect tenſes of the paſsive voice: honour, abaſe, amuſe, ſlight, enlighten, diſpleaſe, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, pluperfect, and firſt future tenſes: fly, contrive, know, deviſe, chooſe, come, ſee, go, eat, grow, bring, forſake.

Write the following verbs in the preſent and imperfect tenſes of the potential and ſubjunctive moods: know, ſhake, heat, keep, give, blow, beſtow, beſeech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect, and ſecond future tenſes, of the paſsive voice: ſlay, draw, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the ſecond and third perſons ſingular of all the tenſes in the indicative and ſubjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, ariſe, drive, blow, inveſtigate.

Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the paſsive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, ſmite.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

Containing inſtances of falſe Orthography, arranged under the reſpective Rules.

RULE I.

Monoſyllables ending with f, l, *or* s, *preceded by a ſingle vowel, double the final conſonant; as, ſtaff, mill, paſs, &c. The only exceptions are, of, if, as, is, has, was, yes, his, this, us, and thus.* See Gram. 4th edit. p. 23.

It is no great merit to ſpel properly; but a great defect to do it incorrectly.

Jacob worſhipped his Creator, leaning on the top of his ſtaf.

We may place too little as well as too much ſtres upon dreams.

Our manners ſhould be neither gros, nor exceſſively refined.

RULE II.

Monoſyllables ending with any conſonant but f, l, *or* s, *and preceded by a ſingle vowel, never double the final conſonant; excepting only add, butt, egg, odd, err, inn, and buzz.*

A carr ſignifies a chariot of war, or a ſmall carriage of burden.

In the names of druggs and plants, the miſtake in a word may endanger life.

Nor undelightful is the ceaſeleſs humm
To him who muſes through the woods at noon.

The finn of a fiſh is the limb, by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

Many a trapp is laid to enſnare the feet of youth.

Many thouſand families are ſupported by the ſimple buſineſs of making matts.

RULE III.

Words ending with y, *preceded by a conſonant, form the plurals of nouns, the perſons of verbs, verbal nouns, paſt participles, comparatives, and ſuperlatives, by changing* y *into* i; *as ſky, ſkies; I carry, thou carrieſt; he carrieth, or carries; carrier, carried; happy, happier, happieſt.*

The preſent participle in ing, *retains the* y, *that* i *may not be doubled; as, carry, carrying; bury, burying, &c.*

But y, *preceded by a vowel, in ſuch inſtances as the above, is not changed; as boy, boys; I cloy, he cloys, cloyed, &c.; except in lay, pay, and ſay; from which are formed, laid, paid, and ſaid; and their compounds, unlaid, unpaid, unſaid,* &c.

We ſhould ſubject our fancys to the government of reaſon.

If thou art ſeeking for the living amongſt the dead, thou wearyeſt thyſelf in vain.

If we have denyed ourſelves of ſinful pleaſures, we ſhall be great gainers in the end.

We ſhall not be the happyer for poſſeſſing talents and affluence, unleſs we make a right uſe of them.

The truly good mind is not diſmaied by poverty, afflictions, or death.

RULE IV.

Words ending with y, *preceded by a conſonant, upon aſſuming an additional ſyllable beginning with a conſonant, commonly change* y *into* i; *as, happy, happily, happineſs. But when* y *is preceded by a vowel, it is very rarely changed in the additional ſyllable*; *as, coy, coyly*; *boy, boyiſh, boyhood*; *anney, annoyer, annoyance*; *joy, joyleſs, joyful*, &c.

It is a great bleſſing to have a ſound mind, uninfluenced by fancyful humours.

Common calamities, and common bleſſings, fall heavyly upon the envious.

The comelyneſs of youth are modeſty and frankneſs; of age, condeſcenſion and dignity.

When we act againſt conſcience, we become the deſtroiers of our own peace.

We may be plaiful, and yet innocent; grave, and yet corrupt. It is only from general conduct, that our true character can be portraied.

RULE V.

Words ending with a ſingle conſonant, preceded by a ſingle vowel, and with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, upon aſſuming an additional ſyllable beginning with a vowel, double the conſonant; as, to abet, an abettor; to begin, a beginner; a fen, fenny; wit, witty; thin, thinniſh, &c.

But if a diphthong precede, or the accent be on the preceding ſyllable, the conſonant remains ſingle; as, to toil, toiling; to offer, an offering; maid, maiden, &c.

When we bring the law-maker into contempt, we have in effect annuled his laws.

By defering our repentance, we accumulate our ſorrows.

The pupils of a certain ancient philoſopher, were not, during their firſt years of ſtudy, permited to aſk any queſtions.

We all have many faillings and lapſes to lament and recover.

There is no affliction with which we are viſitted, that may not be improved to our advantage.

The Chriſtian Lawgiver has prohibitted many things, which the heathen philoſophers allowed.

RULE VI.

Words ending with any double letter but l, *and taking* neſs, leſs, ly, *or* ful after them, *preſerve the letter double; as, harmleſsneſs, careleſsneſs, careleſsly, ſtiffly, ſucceſsful, diſtreſsful,* &c. *But thoſe words which end with double* l, *and take* neſs, leſs, ly, *or* ful *after them, generally omit one* l, *as fulneſs, ſkilleſs, fully, ſkilful,* &c.

Reſtleſneſs of mind diſqualifies us, both for the enjoyment of peace, and the performance of our duty.

The arrows of calumny fall harmleſly at the feet of virtue.

The road to the bliſful regions, is as open to the peaſant as to the king.

A chillneſs or ſhivering of the body generally precedes a fever.

To recommend virtue to others, our lights muſt ſhine brightly, not dullly.

The ſilent ſtranger ſtood amaz'd to ſee
Contempt of wealth, and willful poverty.

RULE VII.

Neſs, leſs, ly, *and* ful, *added to words ending with ſilent* e, *do not cut it off: as, paleneſs, guileleſs, cloſely, peaceful; except in a few words: as, duly, truly, awful.*

The warmth of diſputation, deſtroys that ſedatneſs of mind which is neceſſary to diſcover truth.

All theſe with ceaſleſs praiſe his works behold,
Both day and night.

In all our reaſonings, our minds ſhould be ſincerly employed in the purſuit of truth.

Rude behaviour, and indecent language, are peculiarly diſgracful to youth of education.

The true worſhip of God is an important and aweful ſervice.

Wiſdom alone is truely fair: folly only appears ſo.

RULE VIII.

Ment, *added to words ending with ſilent* e, *generally preſerves the* e *from eliſion: as, abatement, chaſtiſement, incitement,* &c. *The words judgment, abridgment, acknowledgment, are deviations from the rule.*

Like other terminations, it changes y *into* i, *when preceded by a conſonant: as, accompany, accompaniment; merry, merriment.*

The ſtudy of the Engliſh language is making daily advancment.

A judicious arrangment of ſtudies facilitates improvment.

To ſhun allurments is not hard,
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd.

RULE IX.

Able *and* ible, *when incorporated into words ending with ſilent* e, *almoſt always cut it off: as, blame, blamable; cure, curable; ſenſe, ſenſible,* &c.: *but if* c *or* g *ſoft come before* e *in the original word, the* e *is then preſerved in words compounded with* able: *as, change, changeable; peace, peaceable,* &c.

Every perſon and thing connected with ſelf, is apt to appear good and deſireable in our eyes.

Errors and miſconduct are more excuſeable in ignorant, than in well-inſtructed perſons.

The divine laws are not reverſeible by thoſe of men.

Gratitude is a forceible and active principle in good and generous minds.

Our natural and involuntary defects of body, are not chargable upon us.

We are made to be ſervicable to others, as well as to ourſelves.

RULE X.

When ing *or* iſh *is added to words ending with ſilent* e, *the* e *is almoſt univerſally omitted: as, place, placing; lodge, lodging; ſlave, ſlaviſh; prude, prudiſh.*

An obligeing and humble diſpoſition, is totally unconnected with a ſervile and cringeing humour.

By ſolaceing the ſorrows of others, the heart is improved at the ſame time that our duty is performed.

Labour and expenſe are loſt upon a droneiſh ſpirit.

The inadvertencies of youth may be excuſed, but knaveiſh tricks ſhould meet with ſevere reproof.

RULE XI.

Words taken into compoſition, often drop thoſe letters which were ſuperfluous in their ſimples: as, handful, dunghil, withal, alſo, chilblain, foretel.

Love worketh no ill to our neighbour, and is the fullfilling of the law.

That which is ſometimes expedient, is not allways ſo.

We may be hurtfull to others, by our example, as well as by perſonal injuries.

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a wellcome too.

CHAP. II.

Containing inſtances of falſe Orthography, promiſcuouſly arranged.

AS the learners muſt be ſuppoſed to be tolerably verſed in the ſpelling of words in very familiar uſe, the Compiler has generally ſelected, for the following exerciſes, ſuch words as are leſs obviouſly erroneous, and in the uſe of which young perſons are more likely to commit miſtakes. Though the inſtances which he gives of theſe deviations are not very numerous, yet, it is preſumed, they are exhibited with ſufficient variety, to ſhow the neceſſity of care and attention in combining letters and ſyllables; and to excite the ingenious ſtudent to inveſtigate the principles and rules of our Orthography, as well as to diſtinguiſh the exceptions and variations which every where attend them.

In rectifying theſe exerciſes, the Compiler has been governed by Doctor Johnſon's Dictionary, as the ſtandard of propriety. This work is, indiſputably, the beſt authority for the orthography of the Engliſh language, though the author, in ſome inſtances, has made deciſions, which are not generally approved, and for which it is not eaſy to account.

SECT. I.

Neglect no oppurtunity of doing good.

No man can ſtedily build upon accidents.

How ſhall we keep, what, ſleeping or awake,
A weaker may ſurprize, a ſtronger take?

Neither time nor misfortunes ſhould eraze the rememberance of a friend.

Moderation ſhould preſide, both in the kitchin and the parlor.

Shall we recieve good at the Divine hand, and ſhall we not recieve evil?

In many deſigns, we may ſuccede and be miſerable.

We ſhould have ſence and virtue enough to receed from our demands, when they appear to be unreſonable.

All our comforts procede from the Father of Goodneſs.

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceeded by a univerſal degenaracy of manners, and a contempt of religion.

His father omited nothing in his education, that might render him virtuous and uſefull.

The daw in the fable was dreſſed in pilferred ornaments.

A favor confered with delicacy, doubles the obligation.

They tempted their Creator, and limitted the Holy One of Izrael.

The precepts of a good education have often recured in the time of need.

We are frequently benefitted by what we have dreaded.

It is no great virtue to live loveingly with good natured and meek perſons.

The Chriſtian religion gives a more lovly character of God, than any religion ever did.

Without ſiniſterous views, they are dextrous managers of their own intereſt.

Any thing commited to the truſt and care of another, is a depoſit.

Here finniſh'd he, and all that he had made
Vieu'd and beheld! All was intirely good.

It deſerves our beſt ſkil to enquire into thoſe rules, by which we may guide our judgement.

Food, clotheing, and habitations, are the rewards of induſtry.

If we lie no reſtraint upon our luſts, no controul upon our apetites and paſſions, they will hurry us into guilt and miſery.

An Independant is one who, in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a compleat Church.

Receive his council, and ſecurly move:
Entruſt thy fortune to the Power above.

Following life in cretures we diſect,
We loſe it in the moment we detect.

The acknowledgement of our tranſgreſſions muſt precede the forgivneſs of them.

Judicious abridgements often aid the ſtudys of youth.

Examine how thy humor is enclin'd,
And which the ruleing paſſion of thy mind.

——— He faulters at the queſtion:
His fears, his words, his looks, declare him guilty.

Calicoe is an Indian ſtuff made of cotton; ſometimes ſtained with lively colors.

To promote iniquity in others, is nearly the ſame as being the acters of it ourſelvs.

The glaſier's buſineſs was unknown to the antients.

The antecedant, in grammer, is the noun to which the relative refers.

SECT. 2.

Be not affraid of the wicked: they are under the controul of Providence. Conſciouſneſs of guilt may juſtly afright us.

Convey to others no inteligence which you would be aſhamed to avow.

Many are weighed in the ballance, and found wanting.

How many diſapointments have, in their conſequences, ſaved a man from ruin!

A well-poiſed mind makes a chearful countenance.

A certain houſholder planted a vinyard, but the men imployed in it made ungratefull returns.

Let us ſhow dilligence in every laudible undertaking.

Cinamon is the fragrant bark of a low tree in the iland of Ceylon.

A ram will but with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw the action.

We percieve a piece of ſilver in a baſon, when water is poured on it, though we could not diſcover it before.

Virtue imbalms the memory of the good.

The King of Great Brittain is a limitted monarch; and the Brittiſh nation a free people.

The phiſician may diſpence the medicin, but Providence alone can bleſs it.

In many perſuits, we imbark with pleaſure, and land ſorrowfully.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, are of indiſpenſible uſe, both to the earth and to man.

The hive of a city, or kingdom, is in the beſt condition, when their is the leaſt noize or buz in it.

The roughneſſes found on our enterance into the paths of virtue and learning, grow ſmoother as we advance.

That which was once the moſt beautifull ſpot of Italy, coverred with pallaces, imbelliſhed by Emperors, and cellebrated by poets, has now nothing to ſhow but ruins.

Batterring rams were antiently uſed to beat down the walls of a city.

Jocky ſignifies a man that rides horſes in a race; or who deals in horſes.

The harmleſneſs of many animals, and the injoyment which they have of life, ſhould plead for them againſt cruel uſeage.

We may be very buzy, to no uſefull purpoſe.

We cannot plead in abatment of our guilt, that we are ignorent of our duty.

Genuine charaty, how liberal ſoever it may be, will never impoveriſh ourſelves. If we ſew ſpareingly, we ſhall reap acordingly.

However diſagreable, we muſt reſolutly perform our duty.

A fit of ſickneſs is often a kind chaſtiſment and diſciplin, to moderate our affection for the things of this life.

It is a happineſs to young perſons, when they are

preſerved from the ſnares of the world, as in a garden incloſed.

Health and peace, the moſt valueable poſeſſions, are obtained at ſmall expence.

Incence ſignifies perfumes exhailed by fire, and made uſe of in religious ceremonies.

The prudent diſpatch of buzineſs gains time; the imprudent, waſtes it.

Few reflexions are more diſtreſing, than thoſe which we make on our own ingratitude.

There is an inſeperable connection between piety and virtue.

Many actions have a fair complection, which have not ſprung from virtue.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelvs, we are incountered with ſenſable demonſtrations of a Deity.

If we forſake the ways of virtue, we cannot alledge any color of ignorance, or want of inſtruction.

SECT. 3.

There are more cultivaters of the earth, than of their own hearts.

Man is incompaſſed with dangers innumerable.

War is attended with diſtresful and deſſolating effects. It is confeſedly the ſcorge of our angry paſſions.

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullneſs thereof.

The harveſt truely is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

The greater our incitments to evil, the greater will be our victory and reward.

We ſhould not incourage perſons to do what they beleive to be wrong.

Virtue is placed between two extreams, which are on both ſides equally blameable.

We ſhould continually have the gaol in our eyes, which would direct us in the race.

The goals were forced open, and the priſoners ſet free.

It cannot be ſaid that we are charitible doners, when our gifts proceed from ſelfiſh motives.

Straight is the gate, and narrow the way, that lead to life eternal.

Integrity leads us ſtrait forward, diſdaining all doubleings, and crooked paths.

Licenciouſneſs and crimes pave the way to ruin.

Words are the countres of wiſe men, but the money of fools.

Recompence to no man evil for evil.

He was an excellent perſon; a mirrour of antient faith in early youth.

Meekneſs controuls our angry paſſions; candor, our ſevere judgements.

He is not only a deſcendent from pious anceſters, but an inheriter too of their virtues.

An idle perſon ſpends his time, and eats the fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf.

Faithfulneſs and judgment are peculiarly requiſit in teſtamentory executors.

To be faithfull among the faithleſs, argues great ſtrength of principal.

Mountains appear to be like ſo many wens or unatural protuberancies on the face of the earth.

In ſome places the ſea incroaches upon the land; in others, the land upon the ſea.

Philoſophers agreed in deſpizing riches, as the encumberances of life.

Wars are regulated robberries and pyracies.

Fiſhes encreaſe more than beaſts or birds, as appears from their numrous ſpaun.

The piramids of Egypt have ſtood more than three thouſand years.

Precepts have ſmall influence, when not inforced by example.

How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a waſtful hand!

A friend exaggarates a man's virtues, an enemy enflames his crimes.

A witty and humourous vein has often produced ennemies.

Neither pleaſure nor buiſneſs ſhould ingroſs our time and affections; proper ſeaſons ſhould be alotted for retirment.

It is laudable to enquire before we determin.

Many have been viſitted with afflictions, who have not profitted by them.

We may be ſucceſful, and yet diſappointed.

SECT. 4.

The experience of want inhances the value of plenty.

To maintain opinions ſtifly, is no evidence of their truth, or of our moderation.

Horehound has been famous for its medecinal qualities; but it is now little uſed.

The wicked are often enſnared in the trap which they lie for others.

It is hard to ſay what diſeaſes are cureable: they are all under the guidence of heaven.

Inſtructors ſhould not only be ſkillful in thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have ſkil in the method of teaching, and patience in the practiſe.

Science ſtrengthens and inlarges the minds of men.

A ſteady mind may receive council; but there is no hold on a changable humour.

We may enure ourſelvs by cuſtom, to bear the extremities of whether without injury.

Exceſſive merryment is the parent of greif.

Air is ſenſable to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtence to bodies moved in it.

A polite addreſs is ſometimes the cloke of malice.

To practice virtue is the ſure way to love it.

Many things are plauſable in theory, which fail in practiſe.

Learning and knowlege muſt be attained by ſlow degrees; and are the reward only of dilligence and patience.

We ſhould ſtudy to live peacably with all men.

A ſoul that can ſecurly death defy,
And count it nature's priviledge to die.

Whatever promotes the intereſt of the ſoul, is alſo conduſive to our preſent felicity.

Let not the ſterneſs of virtue afright us; ſhe will ſoon become aimable.

The ſpatious firmament on high,
With all the blue etheriel ſky,
And ſpangled heav'ns a ſhineing frame,
Their great originel proclame.

Paſſion is the drunkeneſs of the mind: it ſupercedes the workings of reaſon.

If we are ſincere, we may be aſſured of an advocate to interſede for us.

We ought not to conſider the encreaſe of another's reputation, as a dimunition of our own.

The reumatiſm is a painful diſtemper, ſuppoſed to procede from acrid humors.

The beautiful and accompliſhed, are too apt to ſtudy behaivour rather than virtue.

The peazant's cabbin contains as much content as the Emperer's pallace.

True valor protects the feeble, and humbles the oppreſſer.

David, the ſon of Jeſſe, was a wiſe and valient man.

Prophecies and miracles proclamed Jeſus Chriſt to be the Savior of the world.

Eſau ſold his birthright for a ſavory meſs of pottage.

A regular and virteous education, is an ineſtemable bleſſing.

Honor and ſhame from no condition riſe;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

The rigor of monkiſh diſciplin often conceals great depravity of heart.

We ſhould recollect, that however favorable we may be to ourſelves, we are rigourouſly examined by others.

SECT. 5.

Virtue can render youth, as well as old age, honorable.

Rumor often tells falſe tales.

Weak minds are ruffled by trifling things.

The cabage-tree is very common in the Caribbee Ilands, where it grows to a prodigious heighth.

Viſit the ſick, feed the hungry, cloath the naked.

His ſmiles and tears are too artifitial to be relied on.

The moſt eſſenſial virtues of a Chriſtian, are love to God and benevolence to man.

We ſhould be chearful without levity.

A calender ſignifies a regiſter of the year; and a calendar, a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

Integrity and hope are the ſure ſofteners of ſorrow.

Camomile is an odouriferous plant, and poſſeſſes conſiderable medicinel virtues.

The gaity of youth ſhould be tempered by the precepts of age.

Certainty, even on diſtresful occaſions, is ſometimes more elegible than ſuſpence.

Still green with bays each antient alter ſtands
Above the reach of ſacriligious hands.

The moſt acceptable ſacrifiſe is that of a contrite and humble heart.

We are accountable for whatever we patronize in others.

It marks a ſavage diſpoſition, to tortur animals, to make them ſmart and agoniſe, for our diverſion.

The edge of cloath, where it is cloſed by complicating the threads, is called the ſelvidge.

Souſhong tea and Turky-coffee were his favorite beveridge: chocolade he ſeldom drank.

The guilty mind cannot avoid many melancholly apprehenſions.

If we injure others, we muſt expect retalliation.

Let every man be fully perſwaded in his own mind.

Peace and honor are the ſheeves of virtue's harveſt.

The black earth, every where obvious on the ſurface of the earth, we call mold.

The Roman pontif claims to be the ſupream head of the church on earth.

High-ſeaſoned food viciates the pallate, and diſguſts it with plain fare.

The conſcious receivor is as bad as the thief.

Alexander, the conquerer of the world, was, in fact, a robber and a murderer.

The Divine Being is not only the Authour, but the Governor of the world.

Honeſt endeavors, if perſevered in, will finally be ſuccesful.

He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who ſuffers for it is a confeſſour.

In the paroxiſm of paſſion, we ſometimes give occaſion for a life of repentence.

The miſt which invelopes many ſtudies, is diſſipated when we approach them.

The voice is ſometimes obſtructed by a hoarſneſs, or by viſcuous phlegm.

The deſart ſhall rejoice, and bloſſom as the roſe.

The fruit and ſweetmeats ſet on table after the meat, are called the deſert.

We traverſed the flowry fields, till the falling dews admoniſhed us to return.

SECT. 6.

There is frequently a worm at the root of our moſt floriſhing condition.

The ſtalk of ivey is tough, and not fragil.

The roof is vaulted, and diſtills freſh water from every part of it.

Our imperfections are diſcernable by others, when we think they are concealed.

They think they ſhall be heared for there much ſpeaking.

True criticizm is not a captious, but a liberal art.

Integrity is our beſt defenſe againſt the evils of life.

No circumſtance can licence evil, or diſpence with the rules of virtue.

We may be cyphers in the world's eſtimation, whilſt we are advancing our own and others' value.

The perſon of an ambaſſador is inviolable.

A dipthong is the coilition of two vowels to form one ſound.

However forceable our temptations, they may be reſiſted.

I acknowlege my tranſgreſsion; and my ſin is ever before me.

The Colledge of Cardinals are the electers of the Pope.

He had no colorable excuſe to palliate his conduct.

Thy humourous vein, thy pleaſing folly,
Lie all neglected, all forgot.

If we are ſo conceited as obſtinatly to reject all advice, we muſt expect a direliction of friends.

Cronology is the ſcience of computeing and ajuſting the periods of time.

In groves we live, and lay on moſſy beds,
By chryſtal ſtreams, that murmer thro' the meads.

It is a ſecret cowardiſe which induces us to complement the vices of our ſuperiors, to applaud the libertin, and laugh with the prophane.

The lark each morning waked me with her ſpritely lay.

There are no fewer than thirty-two ſpecies of the lilly.

We owe it to our viſitors as well as to ourſelves, to entertain them with uſeful and ſenſable converſation.

Sponſers are thoſe who become ſureties for the children's education in the Chriſtian faith.

The warrier's fame is often purchaſed by the blood of thouſands.

Hope exhilerates the mind, and is the grand elixer, under all the evils of life.

The incence of gratitude, whilſt it expreſſes our duty, and honors our benefacter, perfumes and regails ourſelves.

PART III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

CHAP. I.

Containing inſtances of falſe Syntax, diſpoſed under the particular Rules.

RULE I.

A verb muſt agree with its nominative caſe, in number and perſon: as, "*I learn;*" "*Thou art improved;*" "*The birds ſing.*" See the Grammar, 4th edit. p. 115.

DISAPPOINTMENTS ſinks the heart of man; but the renewal of hope give conſolation.

The ſmiles that encourage ſeverity of judgment, hides malice and inſincerity.

He dare not act contrary to his inſtructions.

Fifty pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flower.

The mechaniſm of clocks and watches, were totally unknown a few centuries ago.

The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, do not exceed ten millions.

Nothing but vain and fooliſh purſuits delight ſome perſons.

The conditions of the agreement were as follow.

The conditions of the agreement were ſuch as follows.

I ſhall conſider ſuch of his cenſures only as concerns my friend.

He is an author of more credit than Plutarch, or any other, that write lives by the lump.

The inquiſitive and curious is generally talkative.

Great pains has been taken to reconcile the parties.

I am ſorry to ſay it, but there was more equivocators than one.

The ſincere is always eſteemed.

Has the goods been ſold to advantage? and did thou embrace the proper ſeaſon?

There is many occaſions in life, in which ſilence and ſimplicity is true wiſdom.

The generous never recounts minutely the actions they have done; nor the prudent thoſe they will do.

He need not proceed in ſuch haſte.

The buſineſs that related to eccleſiaſtical meetings, matters, and perſons, were to be ordered according to the king's direction.

In him were happily blended true dignity with ſoftneſs of manners.

The ſupport of ſo many of his relations, were a heavy tax upon his induſtry; but thou knows he paid it cheerfully.

What avails the beſt ſentiments, if perſons do not live ſuitably to them?

Reconciliation was offered, on conditions as moderate as was conſiſtent with a permanent union.

Not one of them whom thou ſees clothed in purple, are happy.

And the fame of this perſon, and of his wonderful actions, were diffuſed throughout the country.

The variety of the productions of genius, like that of the operations of nature, are without limit.

In vain our flocks and fields increaſe our ſtore,
When our abundance make us wiſh for more.

Thou ſhould love thy neighbour, as ſincerely as thou loves thyſelf.

Has thou no better reaſon for cenſuring thy friend and companion?

Thou, that art the Author and Beſtower of life, can doubtleſs reſtore it alſo; but whether thou will pleaſe to reſtore it, or not, that thou only knows.

"O thou my voice inſpire,
Who touch'd Iſaiah's hallow'd lips with fire."

Accept theſe grateful tears; for thee they flow:
For thee, that ever felt another's woe.

Juſt of thy word, in every thought ſincere;
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE 1. Gram. 4th edit. p. 116—118.

1*. To do unto all men, as we would that they, in ſimilar circumſtances, ſhould do unto us, conſtitute the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's cenſure, to be aſhamed

* The examples under each rule are regularly numbered, to make them correſpond to the reſpective ſubordinate rules in the Grammar.

of the practice of precepts, which the heart approves and embraces, mark a feeble and imperfect character.

The erroneous opinions which we form concerning happineſs and miſery, gives riſe to all the miſtaken and dangerous paſſions that embroils our life.

To live ſoberly, righteouſly, and piouſly, are required of all men.

That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be juſt and kind to our fellow-creatures, and to be pious and faithful to him that made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well-informed mind.

To be of a pure and humble mind, to exerciſe benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards God, is the ſure means of becoming peaceful and happy.

It is an important truth, that religion, vital religion, the religion of the heart, are the moſt powerful auxiliaries of reaſon, in waging war with the paſſions, and promoting that ſweet compoſure which conſtitute the peace of God.

The poſſeſſion of our ſenſes entire, of our limbs uninjured, of a ſound underſtanding, of friends and companions, are often overlooked, though it would be the ultimate wiſh of many, who, as far as we can judge, deſerves it as much as ourſelves.

All that make a figure on the great theatre of the world, the employments of the buſy, the enterpriſes of the ambitious, and the exploits of the warlike, the virtues which forms the happineſs, and the crimes which occaſions the miſery of mankind, originates in that ſilent and ſecret receſs of thought, which are hidden from every human eye.

2. If the privileges to which he has an undoubted right, and had been long enjoyed, ſhould now be wreſted from him, would be flagrant injuſtice.

Theſe curioſities we have imported from China, and are ſimilar to thoſe which were ſome time ago brought from Africa.

Will martial flames for ever fire thy mind,
And never, never be to heav'n reſign'd?

3. Two ſubſtantives, when they come together, and do not ſignify the ſame thing, the former muſt be in the genitive caſe.

Virtue, however it may be neglected for a time, men are ſo conſtituted as ultimately to acknowledge and reſpect genuine merit.

4. The crown of virtue is peace and honour.

His chief occupation and enjoyment were controverſy.

5. ——————Him deſtroy'd,
Or won to what may work his utter loſs,
All this will ſoon follow.

——————Whoſe grey top
Shall tremble, him deſcending.

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the ſingular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, muſt have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "Socrates and Plato were wiſe; they were the moſt eminent philoſophers of Greece;" "The ſun that rolls over our heads, the food that we

receive, the reſt that we enjoy, daily admoniſh us of a ſuperior and ſuperintending Power." Gram. p. 118. 4th edit.

Idleneſs and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Wiſdom, virtue, happineſs, dwells with the golden mediocrity.

Time and tide waits for no man.

His politeneſs and good diſpoſition was, on failure of their effect, entirely changed.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, excels pride and ignorance under coſtly attire.

The planetary ſyſtem, boundleſs ſpace, and the immenſe ocean, affects the mind with ſenſations of aſtoniſhment.

Humility and love, whatever obſcurities may involve religious tenets, conſtitutes the eſſence of true religion.

Religion and virtue, our beſt ſupport and higheſt honour, confers on the mind principles of noble independence.

What ſignifies the counſel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of aſſiſtance?

The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under RULE II. Gram. p. 119—121. 4th edit.

1. Much does human pride and ſelf-complacency require ſome correction.

Luxurious living, and high pleaſures, begets a languor and fatiety that deſtroys all enjoyment.

Pride and ſelf-ſufficiency ſtifles ſentiments of dependence on our Creator: levity and attachment to worldly pleaſures, deſtroys the ſenſe of gratitude to him.

2. Good order in our affairs, not mean ſavings, produce great profits.

The following treatiſe, together with thoſe that accompany it, were written, many years ago, for my own private ſatisfaction.

That great ſenator, in concert with ſeveral other eminent perſons, were the projectors of the revolution.

The religion of theſe people, as well as their cuſtoms and manners, were ſtrangely miſrepreſented.

Virtue, joined to knowledge and wealth, confer great influence and reſpectability. But knowledge, with wealth united, if virtue be wanting, have a very limited influence, and are often deſpiſed.

That ſuperficial ſcholar and critic, like ſome renowned critics of our own, have furniſhed moſt deciſive proofs, that they knew not the characters of the Hebrew language.

The buildings of the inſtitution have been enlarged; the expenſe of which, added to the increaſed price of proviſions, render it neceſſary to advance the terms of admiſſion.

3. Thou, and the gardener, and the huntſman, muſt ſhare the blame of this buſineſs amongſt them.

My ſiſter and I, as well as my brother, are daily employed in their reſpective occupations.

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive hath an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken ſeparately, it muſt be in the ſingular number: as, "*Ignorance or negligence has cauſed this miſtake;*" "*John, or James, or Joſeph, intends to accompany me;*" "*There is, in many minds, neither knowledge nor underſtanding.*" Gram. p. 121. 4th edit.

Man's happineſs or miſery are, in a great meaſure, put into his own hands.

We are not ſuch machines as a clock or watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Deſpiſe no infirmity of mind or body, nor any condition of life; for they are, perhaps, to be thy own lot.

Speaking impatiently to ſervants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humour, are certainly criminal.

There are many faults in ſpelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation juſtify.

When ſickneſs, infirmity, or reverſe of fortune, affect us, the ſincerity of friendſhip is proved.

Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that conſtitute the worſhip of the Almighty.

A tart reply, a proneneſs to rebuke, or a captious and contradictious ſpirit, are capable of embittering domeſtic life, and of ſetting friends at variance.

The following ſentences exemplify the notes and obſervations under RULE III. Gram. p. 121, 122. 4th edit.

1. Either thou or I art greatly miſtaken, in our judgment on this ſubject.

I or thou am the perſon, who muſt undertake the buſineſs propoſed.

2. Both of the ſcholars, or one of them at leaſt, was preſent at the tranſaction.

Some parts of the ſhip and cargo were recovered; but neither the ſailors nor the captain, was ſaved.

Whether one perſon or more was concerned in the buſineſs, does not yet appear.

The cares of this life, or the deceitfulneſs of riches, has choked the ſeeds of virtue in many a promiſing mind.

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or ſignifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the ſingular or plural number; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea: as, "*The meeting was large*;" "*The parliament is diſſolved*;" "*The nation is powerful*;" "*My people do not conſider: they have not known me*;" "*The aſſembly of the wicked have encloſed me*;" "*The council were divided in their ſentiments.*" Gram. p. 122. 4th edit.

The people rejoices in that which ſhould give it ſorrow.

The flock, and not the fleece, are, or ought to be, the objects of the ſhepherd's care.

The court have juſt ended, after having ſat through the trial of a very long cauſe.

The crowd were ſo great, that the judges with difficulty made their way through them.

The corporation of York conſiſt of a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council.

The Britiſh Parliament are compoſed of King, Lords, and Commons.

When the nation complain, the rulers ſhould liſten to their voice.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly purſues pleaſure as its chief good.

The church have no power to inflict corporal puniſhment.

The fleet were ſeen ſailing up the channel.

A great number do not always argue ſtrength.

The meeting have eſtabliſhed ſeveral ſalutary regulations.

The council was not unanimous, and it ſeparated without coming to any determination.

The fleet is all arrived and moored in ſafety.

This people draweth near to me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me.

The committee was divided in its ſentiments, and it has referred the buſineſs to the general meeting.

The committee were very full when this point was decided; and their judgment has not been called in queſtion.

Why do this generation wiſh for greater evidence, when ſo much is already given?

The remnant of the people were perfecuted with great ſeverity.

Never were any people ſo much infatuated as the Jewiſh nation.

The ſhoal of herrings were of an immenſe extent.

No ſociety are chargeable with the diſapproved, miſconduct of particular members.

RULE V.

Pronouns muſt always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they ſtand, in gender, number, and perſon: as, "*This is the friend whom I love;*" "*That is the vice which I hate;*" "*The king and the queen had put on their robes;*" "*The moon appears, and ſhe ſhines, but the light is not her own.*"

The relative is of the ſame perſon with the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly: as, "*Thou who loveſt wiſdom;*" "*I who ſpeak from experience.*" Gram. p. 123. 4th edit.

The exerciſe of reaſon appears as little in theſe ſportſmen, as in the beaſts whom they ſometimes hunt, and by whom they are ſometimes hunted.

They which ſeek wiſdom will certainly find her.

The male amongſt birds ſeems to diſcover no beauty, but in the colour of its ſpecies.

Take handfuls of aſhes of the furnace, and let Moſes ſprinkle it towards the heaven, in the ſight of Pharaoh; and it ſhall become ſmall duſt.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which were with her in the houſe, and put them upon Jacob.

The wheel killed another man, which makes the ſixth which have loſt their lives, by this means.

The fair ſex, whoſe taſk is not to mingle in the labours of public life, has its own part aſſigned it to act.

The Hercules man of war foundered at ſea; ſhe overſet, and loſt moſt of her men.

The mind of man cannot be long without ſome food to nouriſh the activity of his thoughts.

What is the reaſon, that our language is leſs refined than thoſe of Italy, Spain, or France?

I do not think any one ſhould incur cenſure for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witneſs of the fact, can give an account of it.

In religious concerns, or what is conceived to be ſuch, every man muſt ſtand or fall by the deciſion of the Great Judge.

Something like what have been here premiſed, are the conjectures of Dryden.

Thou great Firſt Cauſe, leaſt underſtood!
Who all my ſenſe confin'd
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myſelf am blind:
Yet gave me in this dark eſtate, &c.

What art thou, ſpeak, that, on deſigns unknown,
While others ſleep, thus range the camp alone.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE V. Gram. p. 124, — 128. 4th edit.

1. Whoever entertains ſuch an opinion, he judges erroneouſly.

The cares of this world they often choke the growth of virtue.

Diſappointments and afflictions, however diſagreeable, they often improve us.

2. Moſes was the meekeſt man whom we read of in the Old Teſtament.

Humility is one of the moſt amiable virtues which we can poſſeſs.

They are the ſame perſons who aſſiſted us yeſterday.

The men and things which he has ſtudied have not improved his morals.

3. Howſoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit.

In whatſoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inſpection.

On whichſoever ſide they are contemplated, they appear to advantage.

However much he might deſpiſe the maxims of the king's adminiſtration, he kept a total ſilence on that ſubject.

4. Which of them two perſons has moſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf?

None more impatiently ſuffer injuries, than thoſe that are moſt forward in doing them.

5. He would not be perſuaded but what I was greatly in fault.

Theſe commendations of his children, appear to have been made in ſomewhat an injudicious manner.

6. He inſtructed and fed the crowds who ſurrounded him.

Sidney was one of the wiſeſt and moſt active governours, whom Ireland had enjoyed for ſeveral years.

He was the ableſt miniſter whom James ever poſſeſſed.

The court, who gives currency to manners, ought to be exemplary.

I am happy in the friend which I have long proved.

7. The child whom we have juſt ſeen, is wholeſomely fed, and not injured by bandages or clothing.

He is like a beaſt of prey, who deſtroys without pity.

8. Having once diſguſted him, he could never regain the favour of Nero, who was indeed another name for cruelty.

Flattery, whoſe nature is to deceive and betray, ſhould be avoided as the poiſonous adder.

Who of thoſe men came to his aſſiſtance?

9. The king diſmiſſed his miniſter without any enquiry; who had never before committed ſo unjuſt an action.

There are millions of people, in the empire of China, whoſe ſupport is derived almoſt entirely from rice.

10. It is remarkable his continuul endeavours to ſerve us, notwithſtanding our ingratitude.

It is indiſputably true his aſſertion, though it is a paradox.

11. Ah! unhappy thee, who art deaf to the calls of duty and of honour.

Oh! happy we, ſurrounded with ſo many bleſſings.

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative caſe to the verb, when no other nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "*The maſter who taught us;*" "*The trees which are planted.*" *But when another nominative comes between it and the verb, the relative is governed by ſome word in its own member of the ſentence: as,* "*He who preſerves me, to whom I owe my being, whoſe I am, and whom I ſerve, is eternal.*" Gram. p. 128, 4th edit.

We are dependent on each other's aſſiſtance: whom is there that can ſubſiſt by himſelf?

If he will not hear his beſt friend, whom ſhall be ſent to admoniſh him?

They, who much is given to, will have much to anſwer for.

It is not to be expected that they, whom, in early life, have been dark and deceitful, ſhould afterwards become fair and ingenuous.

They who have laboured to make us wiſe and good, are the perſons who we ought to love and reſpect, and who we ought to be grateful to.

The perſons, who conſcience and virtue ſupport, may ſmile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of thoſe who you aſſociate with, your own will be eſtimated.

That is the ſtudent who I gave the book to, and whom, I am perſuaded, deſerves it.

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different perſons, the relative and verb may agree in perſon with either: as, "*I am the man who command you,*" *or,* "*I am the man who commands you.*" *But the latter nominative is uſually preferred.* Gram. p. 129. 4th edit.

I acknowledge that I am the perſon who adopt that ſentiment, and maintains the propriety of ſuch meaſures.

Thou art the friend that haſt often relieved me, and that has not deſerted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I am the man who approves of wholeſome diſcipline, and who recommend it to others: but I am not a perſon who promotes uſeleſs ſeverity, or who object to mild and generous treatment.

I perceive that thou art a pupil, who poſſeſſes bright parts, but who haſt cultivated them but little.

Thou art he who breatheſt on the earth with the breath of ſpring, and who covereth it with verdure and beauty.

I am the Lord thy God, who teacheth thee to profit, and who lead thee by the way thou ſhouldſt go.

Thou art the Lord who did chooſe Abraham, and broughteſt him forth out of Ur of the Chaldees.

RULE VIII.

Every adjective belongs to a ſubſtantive, expreſſed or underſtood: as, "*He is a* good, *as well as a* wiſe man." "Few *are* happy:" *that is,* "perſons."

The adjective pronouns, this *and* that, *&c. muſt agree in number with their ſubſtantives: as,* "*This book, theſe books; that ſort, thoſe ſorts; another road, other roads.*" Gram. p. 129. 4th edit.

THESE kind of indulgences ſoften and injure the mind.

Inſtead of improving yourſelves, you have been playing this two hours.

Thoſe ſort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindneſs.

The chaſm made by the earthquake was twenty foot broad, and one hundred fathom in depth.

How many a ſorrow ſhould we avoid, if we were not induſtrious to make them.

He ſaw one or more perſons enter the garden.

The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under RULE VIII. Gram. p. 130—138. 4th edit.

1. Charles was extravagant, and by this mean became poor and deſpicable.

It was by that ungenerous mean that he obtained his end.

Induſtry is the mean of obtaining competency.

Though a promiſing meaſure, it is a mean which I cannot adopt.

This perſon embraced every opportunity to diſplay his talents; and by theſe means rendered himſelf ridiculous.

Joſeph was induſtrious, frugal, and diſcreet; and by this means obtained property and reputation.

2. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

My counſel to each of you is, that you ſhould make it your endeavour to come to a friendly agreement.

By diſcuſſing what relates to each particular, in their order, we ſhall better underſtand the ſubject.

Every perſon, whatever be their ſtation, are bound by the duties of morality and religion.

Every leaf, every twig, every drop of water, teem with life.

Every man's heart and temper is productive of much inward joy or bitterneſs.

Whatever he undertakes, either his pride or his folly diſguſt us.

Neither of thoſe men ſeem to have any idea, that their opinions may be ill-founded.

When benignity and gentleneſs reign within, we are always leaſt in hazard from without: every perſon, and every occurrence, are beheld in the moſt favourable light.

On either ſide of the river was there the tree of life.

3. She reads proper, writes very neat, and compoſes accurate.

He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhauſted.

They generally ſucceeded; for they lived conformable to the rules of prudence.

We may reaſon very clear, and exceeding ſtrong, without knowing that there is ſuch a thing as a ſyllogiſm.

He had many virtues, and was exceeding beloved.

The amputation was exceeding well performed, and ſaved the patient's life.

He came agreeable to his promiſe, and conducted himſelf ſuitable to the occaſion.

He ſpeaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent.

He behaved himſelf ſubmiſſive, and was exceeding careful not to give offence.

They rejected the advice, and conducted themſelves exceedingly indiſcreetly.

He is a perſon of great abilities, and exceeding honeſty; and is like to be a very uſeful member of the community.

The conſpiracy was the eaſier diſcovered, from its being known to many.

Not being fully acquainted with the ſubject, he could affirm no ſtronger than he did.

He was ſo deeply impreſſed with the ſubject, that few could ſpeak nobler upon it.

We may credit his teſtimony, for he ſays expreſs, that he ſaw the tranſaction.

Uſe a little wine for thy ſtomach's ſake, and thine often infirmities.

From theſe favourable beginnings, we may hope for a ſoon and proſperous iſſue.

He addreſſed ſeveral exhortations to them ſuitably to their circumſtances.

Conformably to their vehemence of thought, was their vehemence of geſture.

We ſhould implant in the minds of youth, ſuch ſeeds and principles of piety and virtue, as are likely to take ſooneſt and deepeſt root.

4. 'Tis more eaſier to build two chimneys than to maintain one.

The tongue is like a race-horſe; which runs the faſter the leſſer weight it carries.

The pleaſures of the underſtanding are more preferable than thoſe of the imagination, or of ſenſe.

The nightingale ſings: her's is the moſt ſweeteſt voice in the grove.

The Moſt Higheſt hath created us for his glory, and our own happineſs.

The Supremeſt Being is the moſt wiſeſt, the moſt powerfuleſt, and the moſt beſt of beings.

5. Virtue confers the moſt ſupreme dignity on man; and ſhould be his chiefeſt deſire.

His aſſertion was more true than that of his opponent; nay, the latter's words were moſt untrue.

His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the moſt perfect of all.

6. A talent of this kind would, perhaps, prove the likelieſt of any other to ſucceed.

He is the ſtrongeſt of the two, but not the wiſeſt.

He ſpoke with ſo much propriety, that I underſtood him the beſt of all the others, who ſpoke on the ſubject.

Eve was the faireſt of all her daughters.

7. Religion raiſes men above themſelves; irreligion ſinks them beneath the brutes: that binds them down to a poor pitiable ſpeck of periſhable earth: this opens for them a proſpect to the ſkies.

More rain falls in the firſt two ſummer months, than in the firſt two winter ones: but it makes a much greater ſhow upon the earth in thoſe than in theſe; becauſe it lies longer upon it.

Rex and Tyrannus are of very different characters. The one rules his people by laws to which they conſent; the other, by his abſolute will and power: this is called freedom, that, tyranny.

8. He ſpoke in a diſtinct enough manner to be heard by the whole aſſembly.

Thomas is equipped with a new pair of ſhoes, and a new pair of gloves: he is the ſervant of an old rich man.

The two firſt in the row are cherry-trees, the two others are pear-trees.

RULE IX.

The article a *or* an *agrees with nouns in the ſingular number only, individually or collectively: as,* "*A Chriſtian, an infidel, a ſcore, a thouſand.*"

The definite article the *may agree with nouns in the ſingular or plural number; as,* "*The garden, the houſes, the ſtars.*"

The articles are often properly omitted: when uſed, they ſhould be juſtly applied, according to their diſtinct nature: as, "*Gold is corrupting; The ſea is green; A lion is bold.*" Gram. p. 139. 4th edit.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philoſophers.

Reaſon was given to a man to control his paſſions.

We have within us an intelligent principle, diſtinct from body and from matter.

A man is the nobleſt work of creation.

Wiſeſt and beſt men ſometimes commit errors.

Beware of drunkenneſs: it impairs underſtanding, waſtes an eſtate, deſtroys a reputation, conſumes the body, and renders the man of the brigheſt parts the common jeſt of the meaneſt clown.

He is a much better writer than a reader.

The king has conferred on him the title of a duke.

There are ſome evils of life, which equally affect prince and people.

We muſt act our part with a conſtancy, though reward of our conſtancy be diſtant.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The virtues like his are not eaſily acquired. Such qualities honour the nature of a man.

Purity hath its ſeat in the heart; but entends its influence over ſo much of outward conduct, as to form the great and material part of a character.

The profligate man is ſeldom or never found to be the good huſband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbour.

True charity is not the meteor, which occaſionally glares; but the luminary, which, in its orderly and regular courſe, diſpenſes benignant influence.

The following ſentences exemplify the notes and obſervations under RULE IX. Gram. p. 140, 141. 4th edit.

1. He has been much cenſured for conducting himſelf with a little attention to his buſineſs.

So bold a breach of order, called for little ſeverity in puniſhing the offender.

His error was accompanied with ſo little contrition and candid acknowledgment, that he found a few perſons to intercede for him.

There were ſo many mitigating circumſtances attending his miſconduct, particularly that of his open confeſſion, that he found few friends who were diſpoſed to intereſt themſelves in his favour.

As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obſtinacy, a few perſons pitied him.

2. The fear of ſhame, and deſire of approbation, prevent many bad actions.

In this buſineſs he was influenced by a juſt and generous principle.

He was fired with deſire of doing ſomething, though he knew not yet, with diſtinctneſs, either end or means.

3. At worſt, I could but incur a gentle reprimand.

At beſt, his gift was but a poor offering, when we conſider his eſtate.

RULE X.

One ſubſtantive governs another ſignifying a different thing, in the poſſeſſive or genitive caſe; as, "*My fa-*

ther's houſe;" "*Man's happineſs*;" "*Virtue's reward.*" Gram. p. 141. 4th edit.

Thy anceſtors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

I will not deſtroy the city for ten ſake.

Nevertheleſs, Aſa his heart was perfect with the Lord.

A mothers tenderneſs and a fathers care, are natures gifts' for mans advantage.

A mans manner's frequently influence his fortune.

Wiſdoms precepts' are the good boys greateſt delight.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE X. Gram. p. 142,—146. 4th edit.

1. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot to ſuffer great calamities.

Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fiſhermen.

This meaſure gained the king, as well as the people's approbation.

Not only the counſel's and attorney's, but the judge's opinion alſo favoured his cauſe.

2. Moſes rod was turned into a ſerpent.

And he caſt himſelf down at Jeſus feet.

For Herodias ſake, his brother Philips wife.

If ye ſuffer for righteouſneſs's ſake, happy are ye.

Ye ſhould be ſubject for conſcience's ſake.

3. They very juſtly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, ſenſeleſs and extravagant conduct.

They implicitly obeyed their protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates.

4. I bought the knives at Johnſon's the cutler's.

The ſilk was purchaſed at Brown's the mercer's and haberdaſher's.

Lord Feverſham the general's tent.

This palace had been the Grand Sultan's Mahomet's.

I will not for David's thy father's ſake.

He took refuge at the governour, the king's repreſentative's.

Whoſe works are theſe? They are Cicero, the moſt eloquent of men's.

5. The world's government is not left to chance.

She married my ſon's wife's brother.

This is my wife's brother's partner's houſe.

It was neceſſary to have both the phyſician's and the ſurgeon's advice.

The extent of the prerogative of the King of England is ſufficiently aſcertained.

6. This picture of the king's does not much reſemble him.

Theſe pictures of the king were ſent to him from Italy.

This eſtate of the corporation's is much encumbered.

That is the eldeſt ſon of the King of England's.

7. What can be the cauſe of the parliament neglecting ſo important a buſineſs?

Much depends on this rule being obſerved.

The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived.

It is very probable that this aſſembly was called, to clear ſome doubt which the king had, about the lawfulneſs of the Hollanders their throwing off the monarchy of Spain, and their withdrawing, for good and all, their allegiance to that crown.

If we alter the ſituation of any of the words, we ſhall preſently be ſenſible of the melody ſuffering.

Such will ever be the effect of youth aſſociating with vicious companions.

RULE XI.

Active Verbs govern the objective caſe: as, "*Truth ennobles her*;" "*She comforts me*;" "*They ſupport us*;" "*Virtue rewards them that follow her.*" Gram. p. 147, 4th edit.

THEY who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, cannot reliſh the ſimple pleaſures of nature.

Ye have reaſon to dread his wrath, which one day will deſtroy ye both.

Who have I reaſon to love ſo much as this friend of my youth?

Ye, who were dead, hath he quickened.

Who did they entertain ſo freely?

The man who he raiſed from obſcurity is dead.

Ye only have I known of all the families of the earth.

He and they we know, but who art thou?

She that is idle and miſchievous, reprove ſharply.

Who didſt thou ſend to him on ſuch an important errand?

That is the friend who you muſt receive cordially, and who you cannot eſteem too highly.

He invited my brother and I to ſee and examine his library.

He who committed the offence, thou ſhouldſt correct, not I who am innocent.

We ſhould fear and obey the author of our being, even He who has power to reward or puniſh us for ever.

Whatever others do, let thou and I perform our duty.

The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under RULE XI. Gram. p. 148, 149. 4th edit.

1. Though he takes pleaſure now, he will one day repent him of ſuch unwarrantable indulgences.

The nearer his virtues approached him to the great example before him, the humbler he grew.

It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he profeſſes.

2. To ingratiate with ſome, by traducing others, marks a baſe and deſpicable mind.

I ſhall premiſe with two or three general obſervations.

3. If ſuch maxims and ſuch practices prevail, what has become of decency and virtue?

I have come according to the time propoſed; but I have fallen upon an evil hour.

The mighty rivals are now at length agreed.

The influence of his corrupt example was then entirely ceaſed.

He was entered into the connexion, before the conſequences were conſidered.

4. Well may ye be afraid; it is him indeed.

I would act the ſame part if I were him, or in his ſituation.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life: and they are them which teſtify of me.

Be compoſed, It is me; you have no cauſe for fear.

I cannot tell who has befriended me, unleſs it be him from whom I have received many benefits.

I know not whether it were them who conducted the buſineſs; but I am certain it was not him.

He ſo much reſembled my brother, that, at firſt ſight, I took it to be he.

After all their profeſſions, is it poſſible to be them?

It could not have been her, for ſhe always behaves diſcreetly.

If it was not him, who do you imagine it to have been?

Let him be who he may, I am not afraid of him.

Whom do the people ſay that we are?

5. Whatever others do, let thou and I act wiſely.

Let them and we unite to oppoſe this growing evil.

RULE XII.

One Verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mode: as, "*Ceaſe to do evil; learn to do well:*" "*We ſhould be prepared to render an account of our actions.*"

The prepoſition to, *though generally uſed before the latter verb, is ſometimes properly omitted: as,* "*I heard him ſay it;*" *inſtead of,* "to *ſay it.*" Gram. p. 149. 4th edit.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

Ye ought not walk too haſtily.

I wiſh him not wreſtle with his happineſs.

I need not to ſolicit him to do a kind action.

I dare not to proceed ſo haſtily, leſt I ſhould give offence.

I have ſeem ſome young perſons to conduct themſelves very diſcreetly.

The following ſentences exemplify the notes and obſervations under RULE XII. Gram. p. 150. 4th edit.

1. It is a great ſupport to virtue, when we ſee a good mind to maintain its patience and tranquillity, under injuries and affliction, and to cordially forgive its oppreſſors.

It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other.

We ſhould not be like many perſons, to depreciate the virtues we do not poſſeſs.

To ſee young perſons, who are courted by health and pleaſure, to reſiſt all the allurements of vice, and to ſteadily purſue virtue and knowledge, is cheering and delightful to every good mind.

They acted with ſo much reſerve, that ſome perſons doubted them to be ſincere.

And the multitude wondered, when they ſaw the lame to walk, and the blind to ſee.

RULE XIII.

In the uſe of verbs and words, that in point of time, relate to each other, the order of time muſt be obſerved. Inſtead of ſaying, "The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away;" we ſhould ſay, "The Lord gave," &c. Inſtead of, "I remember him theſe many years;" it ſhould be, "I have remembered him," &c. Gram. p. 151. 4th edit.

The next new year's day, I ſhall be at ſchool three years.

And he that was dead ſat up, and began to ſpeak.

I ſhould be obliged to him, if he will gratify me in that particular.

And the multitude wondered, when they ſaw the dumb to ſpeak, the maimed to be whole, the lame walk, and the blind ſeeing.

I have compaſſion on the multitude, becauſe they continue with me now three days.

In the treaſury belonging to the cathedral in this

city, is preſerved with the greateſt veneration, for upwards of ſix hundred years, a diſh which they pretend to be made of emerald.

The court of Rome gladly laid hold on all the opportunities, which the imprudence, weakneſs, or neceſſities of princes afford it, to extend its authority.

Fierce as he mov'd his ſilver ſhafts reſound.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE XIII. Gram. p. 152. 4th edit.

1. They maintained that ſcripture concluſion, that all mankind riſe from one head.

John will earn his wages, when his ſervice is completed.

Ye will not come unto me, that ye might have life.

Be that as it will, he cannot juſtify his conduct.

I have been at London a year, and ſeen the king laſt ſummer.

After we viſited London, we returned, content and thankful, to our retired and peaceful habitation.

I purpoſe to go to London in a few months, and after I ſhall finiſh my buſineſs there, to proceed to America.

Theſe proſecutions of William, ſeem to be the moſt iniquitous meaſures purſued by the court, during the time that the uſe of parliaments was ſuſpended.

From the little converſation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

I always intended to have rewarded my ſon according to his merit.

It would have given me great ſatisfaction, to relieve him from that diſtreſſed ſituation.

It required ſo much care, that I thought I ſhould have loſt it before I reached home.

We have done no more than it was our duty to have done.

He would have aſſiſted one of his friends, if he could do it without injuring the other; but as that could not have been done, he avoided all interference.

Muſt it not be expected, that he would have defended an authority, which had been ſo long exerciſed without controverſy?

Theſe enemies of Chriſtianity were confounded, whilſt they were expecting to have found an opportunity to have betrayed its author.

His ſea-ſickneſs was ſo great, that I often feared he would have died before our arrival.

If theſe perſons had intended to deceive, they would have taken care to have avoided, what would expoſe them to the objections of their opponents.

It was a pleaſure to have received his approbation of my labours.

It would have afforded me ſtill greater pleaſure, to receive his approbation at an earlier period: but to receive it at all, was a credit to me.

To be cenſured by him, would have proved an inſuperable diſcouragement.

Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans, bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt.

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words, in the ſame manner as the verbs do from which they are derived: as, "*I am weary with hearing him;*" "*She is inſtructing us;*" "*He was admoniſhing them.*" Gram. p. 153. 4th edit.

ESTEEEMING theirſelves wiſe, they became fools.

Suſpecting not only ye, but they alſo, I was ſtudious to avoid all intercourſe.

I could not avoid conſidering, in ſome degree, they as enemies to me; and thou, as a ſuſpicious friend.

From having expoſed hisſelf too freely in different climates, he entirely loſt his health.

The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under RULE XIV. Gram. p. 153—155. 4th edit.

1. By obſerving of truth, thou wilt command eſteem, as well as ſecure peace.

He prepared them for this event, by the ſending to them proper information.

A perſon may be great or rich by chance; but never wiſe or good, without the taking pains for it.

Nothing could have made her ſo unhappy, as the marrying a man who poſſeſſed ſuch bad principles.

The changing times and ſeaſons, the removing and ſetting up kings, belong to Providence alone.

The middle ſtation of life ſeems to be the moſt advantageouſly ſituated for gaining of wiſdom. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon the ſup-

plying our wants; and riches, upon the enjoying our ſuperfluities.

Pliny, ſpeaking of Cato the Cenſor's diſapproving the Grecian orators, expreſſed himſelf thus.

Propriety of pronunciation is the giving to every word that ſound, which the moſt polite uſage of the language appropriates to it.

The not attending to this rule, is the cauſe of a very common error.

This was in fact a converting the depoſite to his own uſe.

2. There wil be no danger of their ſpoiling their faces, or of their gaining converts.

For his avoiding that precipice, he is indebted to his friend's care.

It was from our miſunderſtanding the directions, that we loſt our way.

In tracing of his hiſtory, we diſcover little that is worthy of imitation.

By reading of books written by the beſt authors, his mind became highly improved.

3. By too eager purſuit, he run a great riſk of being diſappointed.

He had not long enjoyed repoſe, before he begun to be weary of having nothing to do.

He was greatly heated, and drunk with avidity.

Though his conduct was, in ſome reſpects, exceptionable, yet he dared not commit ſo great an offence, as that which was propoſed to him.

A ſecond deluge learning thus o'errun;
And the monks finiſh'd what the Goths begun.

If ſome events had not fell out very unexpectedly, I ſhould have been preſent.

He would have went with us, had he been invited.

He returned the goods which he had ſtole, and made all the reparation in his power.

They have choſe the part of honour and virtue.

His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health.

He had miſtook his true intereſt, and found himſelf forſook by his former adherents.

The bread that has been eat is ſoon forgot.

No contentions have aroſe amongſt them, ſince their reconciliation.

The cloth had no ſeam, but was wove throughout.

The French language is ſpoke in every ſtate in Europe.

His reſolution was too ſtrong to be ſhook by ſlight oppoſition.

He was not much reſtrained afterwards, having took improper liberties at firſt.

He has not yet wore off the rough manners, which he brought with him.

You who have forſook your friends, are entitled to no confidence.

They who have bore a part in the labour, ſhall ſhare the rewards.

When the rules have been wantonly broke, there can be no plea for favour.

He writes as the beſt authors would have wrote, had they writ on the ſame ſubject.

He heapt up great riches, but paſt his time miſerably.

He talkt and ſtampt with ſuch vehemence, that he was ſuſpected to be inſane.

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of caſe, tenſe, &c. require an appropriate ſituation in the ſentence, viz. *for the moſt part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a very ſenſible diſcourſe, he ſpake unaffectedly and forcibly, and was attentively heard by the whole aſſembly."* Gram. p. 156. 4th edit.

He was pleaſing not often, becauſe he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unſucceſsful.

We may happily live, though our poſſeſsions are ſmall.

From whence we may date likewiſe the period of this event.

It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous therefore to remonſtrate.

He offered an apology, which being not admitted, he became ſubmiſsive.

Theſe things ſhould be never ſeparated.

Unleſs he have more government of himſelf, he will be always diſcontented.

Never ſovereign was ſo much beloved by the people.

He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

So well educated a boy gives great hopes to his friends.

Not only he found her employed, but pleaſed and tranquil alſo.

We always ſhould prefer our duty to our pleaſure,

It is impoſsible continually to be at work.

The heavenly bodies are in motion perpetually.

Having not known, or having not conſidered, the meaſures propoſed, he failed of ſucceſs.

My opinion was given upon rather a curſory peruſal of the book.

It is too common with mankind, to be engroſſed, and overcome totally, by preſent events.

When the Romans were preſſed with a foreign enemy, the women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily, to aſsiſt the government.

The following ſentences exemplify the notes and obſervations under RULE XV. Gram. p. 157. 158. 4th edit.

1. They could not perſuade him, though they were never ſo eloquent.

If ſome perſons' opportunities were never ſo favourable, they are too indolent to improve them.

2. He drew up a petition, where he too freely repreſented his own merits.

His follies had reduced him to a ſituation, where he had much to fear, and nothing to hope.

It is reported that the prince will come here to-morrow.

George is active; he walked there in leſs than an hour.

Where are you all going in ſuch haſte?

Whither have they been ſince they left the city?

3. Charles left the ſeminary too early, ſince when he has made very little improvement.

Nothing is better worth the while of young perſons, than the acquiſition of knowledge and virtue.

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in Engliſh, deſtroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "*Nor did they not perceive him*;" *that is,* "*they did perceive him.*" "*Never ſhall I not confeſs*;" *that is,* "*I ſhall never avoid confeſſing*;" *or,* "*I ſhall always confeſs.*" *But it is better to expreſs an affirmation by a regular affirmative, than by two negatives.* Gram. p. 158. 4th edit.

NEITHER riches nor honours, nor no ſuch periſhing goods, can ſatisfy the deſires of an immortal ſpirit.

Be honeſt, nor take no ſhape nor ſemblance of diſguiſe.

We need not, nor do not, confine his operations to narrow limits.

I cannot comply with the propoſal, neither at preſent, nor at any other time.

There cannot be nothing more inſignificant than vanity.

Nothing never affected her ſo much as this miſconduct of her child.

Do not interrupt me thyſelf, nor let no one diſturb my retirement.

Theſe people do not judge wiſely, nor take no proper meaſures to effect their purpoſe.

The meaſure is ſo exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

I have received no information on the ſubject, neither from him, nor from his friend.

Precept nor diſcipline is not ſo forcible as example.

The king nor the queen were not at all deceived in the buſineſs.

RULE XVII.

Prepoſitions govern the objective caſe: as, "*I have heard a good character of him.*" "*From him that is needy, turn not away;*" "*A word to the wiſe is ſufficient for them;*" "*Strength of mind is with them that are pure in heart.*" Gram. p. 159. 4th edit.

We are all accountable creatures, each for his ſelf.

They willingly, and of theirſelves, endeavoured to make up the difference.

He laid the ſuſpicion upon ſomebody, I know not who, in the company.

I hope it is not I who thou art diſpleaſed with.

To poor we there is not much hope remaining.

Does that boy know who he ſpeaks to? Who does he offer ſuch language to?

It was not he that they were ſo angry with.

What concord can ſubſiſt between thoſe who commit crimes, and they who abhor them?

The perſon, who I travelled with, has ſold the horſe which he rode on during our journey.

It is not I thou art engaged with.

Who didſt thou receive that intelligence from?

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE XVII. Gram. p. 159—163. 4th edit.

1. To have no one whom we heartily wiſh well to, and whom we are warmly concerned for, is a deplorable ſtate.

He is a friend whom I am highly indebted to.

2. On theſe occaſions the pronoun is governed by, and conſequently agrees with, the preceding word.

They were refuſed entrance into, and forcibly driven from, the houſe.

3. We are often diſappointed of things, which, before poſſeſſion, promiſed much enjoyment.

I have frequently deſired their company, but have always hitherto been diſappointed in that pleaſure.

4. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind.

Her ſobriety is no derogation to her underſtanding.

There was no water, and he died for thirſt.

We can fully confide on none but the truly good.

I have no occaſion of his ſervices.

Many have profited from good advice.

Many ridiculous practices are at preſent brought in vogue.

The error was occaſioned by compliance to earneſt entreaty.

This is a principle that is conſonant with our nature.

We ſhould entertain no prejudices to ſimple and ruſtic perſons.

They are at preſent reſolved of doing their duty.

That boy is known under the name of the Idler.

Though conformable with cuſtom, it is not warrantable.

This remark is founded in truth.

His parents think on him, and his improvements, with pleaſure and hope.

His excuſe was admitted of by his maſter.

What went ye out for to ſee?

There appears to have been a million men brought into the field.

His preſent was accepted of by his friends.

More than a thouſand of men were deſtroyed.

It is my requeſt, that he will be particular in ſpeaking to the following points.

The Saxons reduced the greater part of Britain to their own power.

He lives oppoſite the Royal-Exchange.

Their houſe is ſituated to the north-eaſt ſide of the road.

The performance was approved of by all who underſtood it.

He was accuſed with having acted unfairly.

She has an abhorrence to all deceitful conduct.

They were ſome diſtance from home, when the accident happened.

His deportment was adapted for conciliating regard.

My father writes me very frequently.

Their conduct was agreeable with their profeſſion.

We went leiſurely above ſtairs, and came haſtily below. We ſhall write up ſtairs this forenoon, and down ſtairs in the afternoon.

The politeneſs of the world has the ſame reſemblance with benevolence, that the ſhadow has with the ſubſtance.

He had a taſte of ſuch ſtudies, and purſued them earneſtly.

When we have had a true taſte for the pleaſures of virtue, we can have no reliſh of thoſe of vice.

How happy is it to know how to live at times by one's ſelf, to leave one's ſelf in regret, to find one's ſelf again with pleaſure! The world then is leſs neceſſary for us.

Civility makes its way among every kind of perſons.

5. I have been to London, after having reſided a year at France; and I now live in Iſlington.

They have juſt landed in Hull, and are going for Liverpool. They intend to reſide ſome time at Ireland.

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the ſame modes and tenſes of verbs, and caſes of nouns and pronouns: as, "*Candour is to be approved and practiſed*;" "*If thou ſincerely deſire, and earneſtly purſue virtue, ſhe will aſſuredly be found by thee, and prove a rich reward*;" "*The maſter taught her and me to write*;" "*He and ſhe were ſchool-fellows.*" Gram. p. 163. 4th edit.

If a man ſay, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

If he underſtands the ſubject, and attend to it induſtriouſly, he can ſcarcely fail of ſucceſs.

You and us enjoy many privileges.

If a man have a hundred ſheep, and one of them is gone aſtray, doth he not leave the ninety and nine, and goeth into the mountains, and ſeeketh that which is gone aſtray?

She and him are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and proceeding temperately in the purſuit of them, is the beſt way to enſure ſucceſs.

Between thee and I there is ſome diſparity of years; but none between him and ſhe.

By forming themſelves on fantaſtic models, and ready to vie with one another in the reigning follies, the young begin with being ridiculous, and end in being vicious and immoral.

We have met with many diſappointments; and, if life continue, ſhall probably meet with many more.

Rank may confer influence, but will not neceſſarily produce virtue.

He does not want courage, but is defective in ſenſibility.

Theſe people have indeed acquired great riches, but do not command eſteem.

Our ſeaſon of improvement is ſhort; and, whether uſed or not, will ſoon paſs away.

He might have been happy, and is now fully convinced of it.

Learning ſtrengthens the mind; and, if properly applied, would improve our morals too.

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, ſome the ſubjunctive mood, after them. It is a general rule, that when ſomething contingent or doubtful is implied, the ſubjunctive ought to be uſed: as, "*If I were to write, he would not regard it*;" "*He will not be pardoned, unleſs he repent.*"

Conjunctions that are of a poſitive and abſolute nature, require the indicative mood. "*As virtue advances, ſo vice recedes*;" "*He is healthy, becauſe he is temperate.*" Gram. p. 165. 4th edit.

If an untaught perſon chances to think rightly, he knows not how to convey his thoughts accurately to another.

Though he urges me yet more earneſtly, I ſhall not comply, unleſs he advances more forcible reaſons.

I ſhall walk in the fields to-day, unleſs it rains.

As the governeſs were preſent, the children behaved properly.

She diſapproved the meaſure, becauſe it were very improper.

Though he be high, he hath reſpect to the lowly.

Though he were thy friend, he did not attempt to juſtify thy conduct.

Whether he improve or not, I cannot determine.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

Remember what thou wert, and be humble.

O! that his heart was tender, and ſuſceptible of the woes of others.

Shall then this verſe to future age pretend,
Thou wert my guide, philoſopher, and friend?

[1] *The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under* RULE XIX. Gram. p. 166—172. 4th edit.

1. Deſpiſe not any condition, leſt it happens to be thy own.

Let him that is ſanguine, take heed leſt he miſcarries.

If he does but intimate his deſire, it is ſufficient to prompt obedience.

Take care that thou breakeſt not any of the eſtabliſhed rules.

Though he do praiſe her, it is only for her beauty.

If thou do not forgive, perhaps thou wilt not be forgiven.

2. His confuſed behaviour made it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that he were guilty.

He is ſo conſcious of deſerving the rebuke, that he dare not make any reply.

His apology was ſo plauſible, that many befriended him, and thought he were innocent.

3. If one man prefer a life of induſtry, it is becauſe he has an idea of comfort in wealth; if another prefers a life of gaiety, it is from a like idea concerning pleaſure.

No one engages in that buſineſs, unleſs he aim at reputation, or hope for ſome ſingular advantage.

Though the deſign be laudable, and is favourable to our intereſt, it will involve much anxiety and labour.

4. Unleſs he learns faſter he will be no ſcholar.

Though he falls, he ſhall not be utterly caſt down.

On condition that he comes, I will conſent to ſtay.

However that affair terminates, my conduct will be unimpeachable.

If virtue rewards us not, ſo ſoon as we deſire, the payment will be made with intereſt.

Until repentance compoſes his mind, he will be a ſtranger to peace.

Whether he confeſſes or not, the truth will certainly be diſcovered.

If thou cenſureſt uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

Though, at times, the aſcent to the temple of virtue, appears ſteep and craggy, be not diſcouraged. Perſevere until thou gaineſt the ſummit: there all is order, beauty, and pleaſure.

If Charlotte deſire to gain eſteem and love, ſhe does not employ the proper means.

Unleſs the accountant deceive me, my eſtate is conſiderably improved.

Though ſelf-government produce ſome uneaſineſs, it is light, when compared with the pain of vicious indulgence.

Whether he think as he ſpeaks, time will diſcover.

If thou cenſure uncharitably, thou deſerveſt no favour.

Though virtue appears ſevere, ſhe is truly amiable.

Though ſucceſs be very doubtful, it is proper that he endeavours to ſucceed.

5. If thou have promiſed, be faithful to thy engagement.

Though he have proved his right to ſubmiſſion, he is too generous to exact it.

Unleſs he have improved, he is unfit for the office.

6. If thou had ſucceeded, perhaps thou wouldſt not be the happier for it.

Unleſs thou ſhall ſee the propriety of the meaſure, we deſire not thy ſupport.

Though thou will not acknowledge, thou canſt not deny the fact.

7. If thou gave liberally, thou wilt receive a liberal reward.

Though thou did injure him, he harbours no reſentment.

It would be well, if the report was only the miſrepreſentation of her enemies.

Was he ever ſo great and opulent, this conduct would debaſe him.

Was I to enumerate all her virtues, it would look like flattery.

Though I was perfect, yet would I not preſume.

8. If thou may ſhare in his labours, be thankful, and do it cheerfully.

Unleſs thou can fairly ſupport the cauſe, give it up honourably.

Though thou might have foreſeen the danger, thou couldſt not have avoided it.

If thou could convince him, he would not act accordingly.

If thou would improve in knowledge, be diligent.

Unleſs thou ſhould make a timely retreat, the danger will be unavoidable.

I have laboured and wearied myſelf, that thou may be at eaſe.

He enlarged on thoſe dangers, that thou ſhould avoid them.

9. Neither the cold or the fervid, but characters uniformly warm, are formed for friendſhip.

They are both praiſe-worthy, and one is equally deſerving as the other.

He is not as diligent and learned as his brother.

I will preſent it to him myſelf, or direct it to be given to him.

Neither deſpiſe or oppoſe what thou doſt not underſtand.

The houſe is not as commodious as we expected it would be.

I muſt, however, be ſo candid to own I have been miſtaken.

There was ſomething ſo amiable, and yet ſo piercing in his looks, as affected me at once with love and terror.

——————" I gain'd a ſon;
" And ſuch a ſon, as all men hail'd me happy."

The dog in the manger would not eat the hay himſelf, nor ſuffer the ox to eat it.

As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written.

We ſhould faithfully perform the truſt committed to us, or ingenuouſly relinquiſh the charge.

He is not as eminent, and as much eſteemed, as he thinks himſelf to be.

The work is a dull performance; and is neither capable of pleaſing the underſtanding, or the imagination.

There is no condition ſo ſecure, as cannot admit of change.

This is an event, which nobody preſumes upon, or is ſo ſanguine to hope for.

We are generally pleaſed with any little accompliſhments of body or mind.

10. Be ready to ſuccour ſuch perſons who need thy aſſiſtance.

The matter was no ſooner propoſed, but he privately withdrew to conſider it.

He has too much ſenſe and prudence than to become a dupe to ſuch artifices.

It is not ſufficient that our conduct, as far as it reſpects others, appears to be unexceptionable.

The reſolution was not the leſs fixed, that the ſecret was as yet communicated to very few.

He oppoſed the moſt remarkable corruptions of the church of Rome, ſo as that his doctrines were embraced by great numbers.

He gained nothing farther by his ſpeech, but only to be commended for his eloquence.

He has little more of the ſcholar beſides the name.

He has little of the ſcholar than the name.

They had no ſooner riſen, but they applied themſelves to their ſtudies.

From no other inſtitution, beſides the admirable one of juries, could ſo great a benefit be expected.

Thoſe ſavage people ſeemed to have no other element but war.

Such men that act treacherouſly ought to be avoided.

Germany ran the ſame riſk as Italy had done.

No errors are ſo trivial, but they deſerve to be mended.

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction than *or* as, *(for conjunctions have no government of caſes,) but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the prepoſition, expreſſed or underſtood: as, "Thou art wiſer than I;" that is, "than I am." "They loved him more than me;" that is, "more than they loved me." "The ſentiment is well expreſſed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him;" that is "than by him."* Gram. p. 172. 4th edit.

In ſome reſpects we have had as many advantages as them; but in the article of a good library, they have had a greater privilege than us.

The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

Though ſhe is not ſo learned as him, ſhe is as much beloved and reſpected.

These people, though they poſſeſs more ſhining qualities, are not ſo proud as him, nor ſo vain as her.

The following examples are adapted to the notes and obſervations under RULE XX. Gram. p. 172, 173. 4th edit.

Who betrayed her companion? Not me.

Who revealed the ſecrets he ought to have concealed? Not him.

Who related falſehoods to ſcreen herſelf, and to bring an odium upon others? Not me; it was her.

There is but one in fault, and that is me.

Whether he will be learned or no, muſt depend on his application.

Charles XII. of Sweden, than who a more courageous perſon never lived, appears to have been deſtitute of the tender ſenſibilities of nature.

Salmaſius (a more learned man than him has ſeldom appeared) was not happy at the cloſe of life.

RULE XXI.

To avoid diſagreeable repetitions, and to expreſs our ideas in few words, an ellipſis, or omiſſion of ſome words, is frequently admitted: but when this would obſcure the ſentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, the ellipſis muſt be ſupplied. Inſtead of ſaying, "*He was a learned man, he was a wiſe man, and he was a good man;*" *we make uſe of the ellipſis, and ſay,* "*He was a learned, wiſe, and good man.*" *In the phraſe,* "*Any two men uſed to think with freedom;*" *the words* "who are" *ſhould have been ſupplied.* "*A*

beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It ſhould be "Beautiful fields and trees," or, "A beautiful field and fine trees." Gram. p. 174. 4th edit.

I GLADLY ſhunn'd who gladly fled from me.

And this is it men mean by diſtributive juſtice, and is properly termed equity.

His honour, intereſt, religion, were all embarked in this undertaking.

When ſo good a Man as Socrates fell a victim to the madneſs of the people, truth, virtue, religion, fell with him.

The fear of death, nor hope of life, could make him ſubmit to a diſhoneſt action.

An elegant houſe and furniture were, by this event, irrecoverably loſt to the owner.

The examples which follow, are ſuited to the notes and obſervations under RULE XXI. Gram. p. 174—178. 4th edit.

1. Theſe rules are addreſſed to none but the intelligent and the attentive.

The gay and the pleaſing are, ſometimes, the moſt inſidious, and the moſt dangerous companions.

Old age will prove a joyleſs and a dreary ſeaſon, if we arrive at it with an unimproved, or with a corrupted mind.

The more I ſee of his conduct, I like him better.

It is not only the duty, but intereſt of young perſons, to be ſtudious and diligent.

2. Theſe counſels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

Avarice and cunning may acquire an eſtate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends.

A taſte for uſeful knowledge, will provide for us a great and noble entertainment, when others leave us.

Without firmneſs, nothing that is great can be undertaken; that is difficult or hazardous, can be accompliſhed.

The anxious man is the votary of riches; the negligent of pleaſure.

3. His crimes had brought him into extreme diſtreſs, and extreme perplexity.

He has an affectionate brother, and an affectionate ſiſter, and they live in great harmony.

We muſt guard againſt either too great ſeverity, or facility of manners.

We ſhould often recollect what the wiſeſt men have ſaid and written, concerning human happineſs and vanity.

That ſpecies of commerce will produce great gain or loſs.

Many days, and even weeks, paſs away unimproved.

This wonderful action ſtruck the beholders with exceeding aſtoniſhment.

The people of this country poſſeſs a healthy climate and ſoil.

They enjoy alſo a free conſtitution and laws.

4. His reputation and his eſtate were both loſt by gaming.

This intelligence not only excited our hopes, but fears too.

His conduct is not ſcandalous; and that is the beſt can be ſaid of it.

This was the perſon whom calumny had greatly abuſed, and ſuſtained the injuſtice with ſingular patience.

He diſcovered ſome qualities in the youth, of a diſagreeable nature, and to him were wholly unaccountable.

The captain had ſeveral men died in his ſhip, of the ſcurvy.

He is not only ſenſible and learned, but is religious too.

The Chineſe language contains an immenſe number of words; and who would learn them muſt poſſeſs a great memory.

By preſumption and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt.

In the circumſtances I was at that time, my troubles preſſed heavily upon me.

He has deſtroyed his conſtitution, by the very ſame errors that ſo many have been deſtroyed.

5. He is temperate, he is diſintereſted, he is benevolent; he is an ornament to his family, and a credit to his profeſſion.

Genuine virtue ſuppoſes our benevolence to be ſtrengthened, and to be confirmed by principle.

Perſeverance in laudable purſuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation.

It is happy for us, when we can calmly and deli-

berately look back on the paſt, and can quietly anticipate the future.

The ſacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompenſed even in this life.

All thoſe poſſeſſed of any office, reſigned their former commiſſion.

If young perſons were determined to conduct themſelves by the rules of virtue, not only would they eſcape innumerable dangers, but command reſpect from the licentious themſelves.

Charles was a man of learning, knowledge, and benevolence; and, what is ſtill more, a true Chriſtian.

6. The temper of him who is always in the buſtle of the world, will be often ruffled, and be often diſturbed.

We often commend imprudently as well as cenſure imprudently.

How a ſeed grows up into a tree, and the mind acts upon the body, are myſteries which we cannot explain.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

7. Changes are almoſt continually taking place, in men and in manners, in opinions and in cuſtoms, in private fortunes and public conduct.

Averſe either to contradict or blame, the too complaiſant man goes along with the manners that prevail.

By this habitual indelicacy, the virgins ſmiled at what they bluſhed before.

They are now reconciled to what they could not formerly be prompted, by any conſiderations.

Cenſure is the tax a man pays the public for being eminent.

Had I but ſerved my Creator with half the zeal I ſerved my king, he would not have deſerted me in my old age.

8. In all ſtations and conditions, the important relations take place, of maſters and ſervants, and huſbands and wives, and parents and children, and brothers and friends, and citizens and ſubjects.

Deſtitute of principle, he regarded neither his family, nor his friends, nor his reputation.

Religious perſons are often unjuſtly repreſented as perſons of romantic character, viſionary notions, unacquainted with the world, unfit to live in it.

No rank, ſtation, dignity of birth, poſſeſſions, exempt men from contributing their ſhare to public utility.

9. Oh, my father! Oh, my friend! how great has been my ingratitude!

Oh, Piety! Virtue! how inſenſible have I been to your charms!

10. That is a property moſt men have, or at leaſt may attain.

Why do ye that, which is not lawful to do on the ſabbath days?

The ſhew-bread, which is not lawful to eat, but for the prieſts alone.

Moſt, if not all the royal Family, had quitted the place.

By theſe happy labours, they who ſow and reap will rejoice together.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a ſentence ſhould correſpond to each other, and a regular and dependent conſtruction, throughout, be carefully preſerved. The following ſentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not ſo much admired, as Cinthio." More requires than *after it, which is no where found in the ſentence. It ſhould be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not ſo much admired."* Gram. p. 179. 4th edit.

SEVERAL alterations and additions have been made to the work.

The firſt propoſal was eſſentially different, and inferior to the ſecond.

He is more bold and active, but not ſo wiſe and ſtudious as his companion.

Thou heareſt the ſound of the wind, but canſt not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth.

Neither has he, nor any other perſons, ſuſpected ſo much diſſimulation.

The court of France, or England, was to have been the umpire.

In the reign of Henry II. all foreign commodities were plenty in England.

There is no talent ſo uſeful towards ſucceſs in buſineſs, or which puts men more out of the reach of

accidents, than that quality generally poſſeſſed by perſons of cool temper, and is, in common language, called diſcretion.

The firſt project was to ſhorten diſcourſe, by cutting polyſyllables into one.

I ſhall do all I can, to perſuade others to take the ſame meaſures for their cure which I have.

The greateſt maſters of critical learning differ among one another.

Micaiah ſaid, if thou certainly return in peace, then hath not the Lord ſpoken by me.

I do not ſuppoſe, that we Britons want a genius, more than the reſt of our neighbours.

The deaf man, whoſe ears were opened, and his tongue looſened, doubtleſs glorified the great Phyſician.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any ſeaſon of the year, pleaſant to look upon; but never ſo much as in the opening of the ſpring.

The multitude rebuked them, becauſe they ſhould hold their peace.

The intentions of ſome of theſe philoſophers, nay, of many, might and probably were good.

It is an unanſwerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have paſſed between the nation of authors, and that of readers.

It was an unſucceſsful undertaking; which, although it has failed, is no objection at all to an enterpriſe ſo well concerted.

The reward is his due, and it has already, or will hereafter, be given to him.

By intercourſe with wiſe and experienced perſons,

who know the world, we may improve and rub off the ruſt of a private and retired education.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

No perſon was ever ſo perplexed, or ſuſtained the mortifications, as he has done to-day.

The Romans gave, not only the freedom of the city, but capacity for employments, to ſeveral towns in Gaul, Spain, and Germany.

Such writers have no other ſtandard on which to form themſelves, except what chances to be faſhionable and popular.

Whatever we do ſecretly ſhall be diſplayed and heard in the cleareſt light.

To the happineſs of poſſeſſing a perſon of ſuch uncommon merit, Bœthius ſoon had the ſatisfaction of obtaining the higheſt honour his country could beſtow.

CHAP. II.

Containing inſtances of falſe Syntax, promiſcuouſly arranged.

SECT. I.

VIRTUE and mutual confidence is the ſoul of friendſhip. Where theſe are wanting, diſguſt or hatred often follow little differences.

Time and chance happeneth to all men; but every perſon do not perceive whom it is that govern thoſe powerful cauſes.

The active mind of man never or ſeldom reſts ſa-

tisfied with their preſent condition, howſoever proſperous.

Habits muſt be acquired of temperance and of ſelf-denial, that we may be able to reſiſt pleaſure, and to endure pain, when either of them interfere with our duty.

The error of reſting wholly on faith, or on works, is one of thoſe ſeductions which moſt eaſily miſleads men; under the ſemblance of piety, on the one hand, and of virtue on the other hand.

It was no exaggerated tale; for ſhe was really in that ſad condition that her friend repreſented her.

An army preſent a painful ſight to a feeling mind.

The enemies who we have moſt to fear, are thoſe of our own hearts.

Thou art the Meſſiah, the Son of God, who was to come into the world, and haſt been ſo long promiſed and deſired.

Thomas diſpoſition is better than his brothers; and he appears to be the happieſt man: but ſome degree of trouble is all mens portion.

Though remorſe ſleep ſometimes during proſperity, it will awake ſurely in adverſity.

It is an invariable law to our preſent condition, that every pleaſure that are purſued to exceſs, convert themſelves into poiſon.

If a man brings into the ſolitary retreat of age, a vacant, and unimproved mind, where no knowledge dawns, no ideas riſe, which within itſelf has nothing to feed upon, many a heavy, and many a comfortleſs day he muſt neceſſarily paſs.

I cannot yield to ſuch diſhonourable conduct,

neither at the preſent moment of difficulty, nor, I truſt, under no circumſtances whatever.

Themiſtocles concealed the enterprizes of Pauſanias, either thinking it baſe to betray the ſecrets truſted to his confidence, or imagined it impoſſible for ſuch dangerous and ill concerted ſchemes to take effect.

Pericles gained ſuch an aſcendant over the minds of the Athenians, that he might be ſaid to attain a monarchical power in Athens.

Chriſt did applaud the liberality of the poor widow, who he had ſeen caſting her two mites in the treaſury.

A multiplicity of little kind offices, in perſons frequently converſant with each other, is the bands of ſociety and of friendſhip.

To do good to them that hate us, and, on no occaſion to ſeek revenge, is the duty of a Chriſtian.

If a man profeſſes a regard for the duties of religion, and neglect that of morality, that man's religion is vain.

Affluence might give us reſpect, in the eyes of the vulgar, but will not recommend us to the wiſe and good.

The polite, accompliſhed libertine, is but miſerable amidſt all his pleaſures: the rude inhabitant of Lapland is happier than him.

The cheerful and the gay, when warmed by pleaſure and by mirth, loſe that ſobriety and that ſelf-denial, which is eſſential to the ſupport of virtue.

I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear the requeſts of thy obedient children.

SECT. 2.

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence.

Having thus began to throw off the reſtraints of reaſon, he was ſoon hurried into deplorable exceſſes.

Theſe arts have enlightened, and will enlighten, every perſon who ſhall attentively ſtudy them.

When we ſucceed in our plans, its not to be attributed always to ourſelves; the aid of others often promote the end, and claim our acknowledgment.

Their intentions were good; but wanting prudence, they miſt the mark for which they aimed.

I have not, nor ſhall not conſent to a propoſal ſo unjuſt.

We have ſubjected ourſelves to much expenſe, that thou may be well educated.

This treaty was made at Earl Moreton the governor's caſtle.

Be eſpecially careful, that thou giveſt no offence to the aged or helpleſs.

The buſineſs was no ſooner opened, but it was cordially acquieſced in.

As to his general conduct, he deſerved puniſhment as much, or more than his companion. He left a ſon of a ſingular character, and behaved ſo ill that he was put in priſon.

If he does but approve my endeavours, it will be an ample reward.

I intended to have written the letter, before he urged me to it; and, therefore, he has not all the merit of it.

All the power of ridicule, aided by the deſertion of friends, and the diminution of his eſtate, were not able to ſhake his principles.

In his conduct was treachery, and in his words, faithleſs profeſſions.

Though the meaſure be myſterious, it is worthy of attention.

Be ſolicitous to aid ſuch deſerving perſons, who appear to be deſtitute of friends.

Ignorance, or the want of light, produces ſenſuality, covetouſneſs, and thoſe violent conteſts with others about trifles, which occaſions ſo much miſery and crimes in the world.

He will one day reap the reward of his labour, if he is diligent and attentive. Until that period comes, let him be contented and patient.

What we have, upon due conſideration, once adopted as rules of conduct, to theſe let us adhere firmly.

He has little more of the great man beſides the title.

Though he was my ſuperior in knowledge, he would not have thence a right to impoſe his ſentiments.

That picture of the Emperour's, is a very exact reſemblance of him.

How happy are the virtuous, who can reſt on the protection of the powerful arm, who made the earth and the heaven!

Proſperity and adverſity may be improved equally: both the one and the other proceeds from the ſame author.

He acted conformable with his inſtructions, and cannot be cenſured juſtly.

The orators did not forget to enlarge themſelves on ſo popular a ſubject.

The language of Divine Providence to the exertions of all human agents, is, "Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther."

Idle perſons imagine, howſoever deficient they be in point of duty, they conſult at leaſt their own ſatisfaction.

Good as the cauſe is, it is one from which numbers are deſerted.

SECT. 3.

EVERY thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. All float on the ſurface of the river, which is running to a boundleſs ocean, with a ſwift current.

The winter has not been as ſevere as we expected it to have been.

Temperance, more than medicines, are the proper means of curing many diſeaſes.

They underſtand the practical part better than him; but he is much better acquainted with the theory than them.

When we have once drawn the line, by intelligence and preciſion, between our duty and ſin, the line we ought on no occaſion to tranſgreſs.

All thoſe diſtinguiſhed by extraordinary talents, have extraordinary duties to perform.

No perſon could ſpeak ſtronger on this ſubject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate for the cauſe of toleration.

His conduct was ſo provoking, that many will condemn him, and few will pity him.

The peoples happineſs is the ſtateſmans honour.

We are in a perilous ſituation. On one ſide, and the other, dangers meet us; and each extreme ſhall be pernicious to virtue.

Several pictures of the Sardinian king were tranſmitted to France.

When I laſt ſaw him, he had grown conſiderably.

If we conſult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exerciſe is the great inſtrument for promoting both.

If it were them who acted ſo ungratefully, they are doubly in fault.

Whether virtue promotes our intereſt or no, we muſt adhere to her dictates.

We ſhould be ſtudious to avoid too much indulgence, as well as reſtraint, in our management of children.

No human happineſs is ſo complete, as does not contain ſome imperfection.

His father cannot hope for this ſucceſs, unleſs his ſon be poſſeſſed of uncommon powers, or applies himſelf with indefatigable labour.

The houſe framed a remonſtrance, where they ſpoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative.

The conduct which has been mentioned, is one of thoſe artifices which ſeduces men moſt eaſily, under appearance of benevolence.

This is the perſon who we are ſo much obliged to, and who we expected to have ſeen, when the favour was conferred.

He is a perſon of great property, but does not poſſeſs the eſteem of his neighbours.

They were ſolicitous to ingratiate with thoſe, who it was diſhonourable to favour.

The great diverſity which takes place among men, is not owing to a diſtinction that nature made in their original powers, as much as to the ſuperior diligence, with which ſome have improved thoſe powers beyond others.

While we are unoccupied in what is good, evil is at hand continually.

Not a creature is there that moves, nor a vegetable that grows, but what, when minutely examined, furniſh materials of pious admiration.

What can be the reaſon of the committee having delayed this buſineſs?

I know not whether Charles was the author, but I underſtood it to be he.

A good and well cultivated mind, is far more preferable than rank or riches.

Charity to the poor, when it is governed by knowledge and prudence, there are no perſons who will not admit it to be a virtue.

His greateſt concern, and higheſt enjoyment, were to be approved in the ſight of his Creator.

SECT. 4.

WHEN we ſee bad men to be honoured and proſperous in the world, it is ſome diſcouragement to virtue.

The furniture was all purchaſed at Wentworth's the joiner's.

Every member of the body, every bone, joint, and muſcle, lie expoſed to many diſorders; and the greateſt prudence or precaution, or the deepeſt ſkill of the phyſician, are not ſufficient to prevent them.

It is right ſaid, that though faith juſtify us, yet works muſt juſtify our faith.

If an academy is eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our language, let them ſtop the licenſe of tranſlators; whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of French.

It is of great conſequence that a teacher firmly believes both the truth and importance, of thoſe principles which he inculcates upon others; and that he not only ſpeculatively believes them, but has a lively and ſerious feeling of them.

It is not the uttering, or the hearing certain words, that conſtitute the worſhip of the Almighty. It is the heart that praiſes, or prays. If the heart accompanies not the words that are ſpoken, we offer a ſacrifice of fools.

Neither flatter or contemn the rich or the great.

He has travelled much, and paſſed through many ſtormy ſeas and lands.

You muſt be ſenſible that there is, and can be, no other perſon but me, who could give the information deſired.

To be patient, reſigned, and thankful, under afflictions and diſappointments, demonſtrate genuine piety.

Alvarez was a man of corrupt principles, and of deteſtable conduct; and, what is ſtill worſe, gloried in his ſhame.

As ſoon as the ſenſe of a Supreme Being is loſt, ſo ſoon the great check is taken off which keep under reſtraint the paſſions of men. Mean deſires, low pleaſures, take place of the greater and the nobler ſentiments which reaſon and religion inſpires.

We ſhould be careful not to follow the example of many perſons, to cenſure the opinions, manners, and cuſtoms of others, merely becauſe they are foreign to us.

Steady application, as well as genius and abilities, are neceſſary to produce eminence.

There is, in that ſeminary, ſeveral ſtudents conſiderably ſkilled in mathematical knowledge.

If Providence clothe the graſs of the field, and ſhelters and adorns the flowers that every where grows wild amongſt it, will he not clothe and protect his ſervants and children much more?

We are too often hurried with the violence of paſſion, or with the allurements of pleaſure.

High hopes, and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity.

Year after year ſteal ſomething from us; till the decaying fabric totters of itſelf, and crumbles at length into duſt.

I intended to have finiſhed the letter before the bearer called, that he might not have been detained; but I was prevented by company.

George is the moſt learned and accompliſhed of all the other ſtudents, that belong to the ſeminary.

This excellent and well-written treatiſe, with others that might be mentioned, were the foundation of his love of ſtudy.

SECT. 5.

MANY would exchange gladly their honours, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler ſtation, which thou art now diſſatisfied with.

Though the ſcene was a very affecting one, Louis ſhowed a little emotion on the occaſion.

The climate of England is not ſo pleaſant as thoſe of France, Spain, or Italy.

Much of the good and evil that happens to us in this world, are owing to apparently undeſigned and fortuitous events: but it is the Supreme Being which ſecretly directs and regulates all things.

To deſpiſe others on account of their poverty, or to value ourſelves for our wealth, are diſpoſitions highly culpable.

This taſk was the eaſier performed, from the cheerfulneſs with which he engaged in it.

She lamented the unhappy fate of Lucretia, who ſeemed to her another name for chaſtity.

He has not yet caſt off all the regard for decency; and that is the moſt can be advanced in his favour.

The girls ſchool was better conducted formerly than the boys.

The diſappointments he has met with, or the loſs of his much-loved friend, has occaſioned a total derangement of his mental powers.

The concourſe of people were ſo great, that with difficulty we paſſed through them.

All the women, children, and treaſure, which remained in the city, fell under the victor's power.

They have already made great progreſs in their ſtudies, and, if attention and diligence continues, will ſoon fulfil the expectations of their friends.

It is amazing his propenſity to this vice, againſt every principle of intereſt and honour.

Theſe kind of vices, though they inhabit the upper circles of life, are not leſs pernicious, than thoſe we meet with amongſt the loweſt of men.

He acted agreeable to the dictates of prudence, though he were in a ſituation exceeding delicate.

If I had known the diſtreſs of my friend, it would be my duty, and it certainly would have given me pleaſure, to relieve him.

They admired the country man's, as they called him, candour and uprightneſs.

The new ſet of curtains did not correſpond to the old pair of blinds.

The tutor commends him for being more ſtudious than any other pupils of the ſchool.

Two principles in human nature reign;
Self-love to urge, and reaſon to reſtrain:
Nor that a good, nor this a bad we call;
Each works its end, to move or govern all.

Temperance and exerciſe, howſoever little they may be regarded, they are the beſt means of preſerving health.

He has greatly bleſſed me; yes, even I, who, loaded with kindneſs, hath not been ſufficiently grateful.

No perſons feel the diſtreſſes of others, ſo much as thoſe that have experienced diſtreſs themſelves.

SECT. 6.

DISGRACE not your ſtation, by that groſſneſs of ſenſuality, that levity of diſſipation, or that inſolence of rank, which beſpeak a little mind.

A circle, a ſquare, a triangle, or a hexagon, pleaſe the eye by their regularity, as beautiful figures.

His conduct was equally unjuſt as diſhonourable.

Though, at firſt, he begun to defend himſelf, yet, when the proofs appeared againſt him, he dared not any longer to contend.

Many perſons will not believe but what they are free from prejudices.

The pleaſure or pain of one paſſion, differ from thoſe of another.

The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the conſequence.

If the acquiſitions he has made, and qualified him to be a uſeful member of ſociety, ſhould have been miſapplied, he will be highly culpable.

There was much ſpoke and wrote on each ſide of the queſtion; but I have choſe to take part with neither.

Was there no bad men in the world, who vex and diſtreſs the good, they might appear in the light of harmleſs innocence; but could have no opportunity for diſplaying fidelity and magnanimity, patience and fortitude.

The moſt ignorant, and the moſt ſavage tribes of men, when they have looked round on the earth, and on the heavens, could not avoid aſcribing their origin to ſome inviſible, deſigning cauſe, and felt a propenſity to adore their Creator.

Let us not forget, that ſomething more than gentleneſs and modeſty, ſomething more than complacency of temper and affability of manners, are requiſite to form a worthy man, or a true Chriſtian.

One of the firſt, and the moſt common extreme in moral conduct, is placing all virtue in juſtice, or in generoſity.

It is an inflexible regard to principle, which has ever marked the characters of them who diſtinguiſhed themſelves eminently in public life; who patroniſed the cauſe of juſtice againſt powerful oppreſſors; in critical times, have ſupported the falling rights and liberties of men; and reflected honour on their nation and country.

When it is with regard to trifles, that diverſity or contrariety of opinions ſhow themſelves, it is childiſh in the laſt degree, if this becomes the ground of eſtranged affection. When, from ſuch a cauſe, there ariſe any breach of friendſhip, human weakneſs is diſcovered then in a mortifying light. In matters

of ſerious moment, the ſentiments of the beſt and worthieſt might vary from that of their friends, according as their lines of life diverge, or as their temper, and habits of thought, preſents objects under different points of view. But with candid and liberal minds, unity of affection ſtill will be preſerved.

Deſires and wiſhes are the firſt ſpring of action. When they become exorbitant, the whole of the character is like to be tainted. If we ſhould ſuffer our fancies to create to themſelves, worlds of ideal happineſs; if we ſhould feed our imagination with plans of opulence and of ſplendour; if we ſhould fix to our wiſhes certain ſtages of a high advancement, or certain degrees of an uncommon reputation, as the ſole ſtation of our felicity; the aſſured conſequence ſhall be, that we will become unhappy under our preſent ſtate; that we ſhall be unfit for acting the part, and for diſcharging the duties that belong to it; and we ſhall diſcompoſe the peace and order of our minds, and ſhall foment many hurtful paſſions.

PART IV.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.

CHAP. I.

Sentences which require the application of the Comma, diſpoſed under the particular rules.

RULE 1. Gram. 4th edit. p. 219.

THE tear of repentance brings its own relief.

Manhood is diſgraced by the conſequences of neglected youth.

Idleneſs is the great fomenter of all corruptions in the human heart.

It is honourable to be a friend to the unfortunate.

All finery is a ſign of littleneſs.

Slovenlineſs and indelicacy of character commonly go hand in hand.

The friend of order has made half his way to virtue.

Too many of the pretended friendſhips of youth are mere combinations in pleaſure.

The indulgence of harſh diſpoſitions is the introduction to future miſery.

The intermixture of evil in human ſociety ſerves to exerciſe the ſuffering graces and virtues of the good.

RULE II.

Gentleneſs is in truth the great avenue to mutual enjoyment.

Charity like the ſun brightens all its objects.

The tutor by inſtruction and diſcipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honour.

Trials in this ſtage of being are the lot of man.

No aſſumed behaviour can always hide the real character.

The beſt men often experience diſappointments.

Advice ſhould be ſeaſonably adminiſtered.

RULE III.

Self-conceit preſumption and obſtinacy blaſt the proſpect of many a youth.

In our health life poſſeſſions connections pleaſures there are cauſes of decay imperceptibly working.

Diſcompoſed thoughts agitated paſſions and a ruffled temper poiſon every pleaſure of life.

Viciſſitudes of good and evil of trials and conſolations fill up the life of man.

Health and peace a moderate fortune and a few friends ſum up all the undoubted articles of temporal felicity.

We have no reaſon to complain of the lot of man or of the world's mutability.

RULE IV.

An idle trifling ſociety is near a-kin to ſuch as is corrupting.

Conſcious guilt renders us mean-ſpirited timorous and baſe.

An upright mind will never be at a loſs to diſcern what is juſt and true lovely honeſt and of good report.

The vicious man is often looking round him with anxious and fearful circumſpection.

True friendſhip will at all times avoid a careleſs or rough behaviour.

Time brings a gentle and powerful opiate to all misfortunes.

RULE V.

The man of virtue and honour will be truſted relied upon and eſteemed.

Deliberate ſlowly execute promptly.

A true friend unboſoms freely adviſes juſtly aſſiſts readily adventures boldly takes all patiently defends reſolutely and continues a friend unchangeably.

Senſuality contaminates the body depreſſes the underſtanding deadens the moral feelings of the heart and degrades man from his rank in the creation.

Idleneſs brings forward and nouriſhes many bad paſſions.

We muſt ſtand or fall by our own conduct and character.

The man of order catches and arreſts the hours as they fly.

The great buſineſs of life is to be employed in

doing juſtly loving mercy and walking humbly with our Creator.

RULE VI.

This unhappy perſon had often been ſeriouſly affectionately admoniſhed but in vain.

To live ſoberly righteouſly and piouſly comprehends the whole of our duty.

When thy friend is calumniated openly and boldly eſpouſe his cauſe.

Benefits ſhould be long and gratefully remembered.

RULE VII.

True gentleneſs is native feeling heightened and improved by principle.

The path of piety and virtue purſued with a firm and conſtant ſpirit will aſſuredly lead to happineſs.

Human affairs are in continual motion and fluctuation altering their appearance every moment and paſſing into ſome new forms.

What can be be ſaid to alarm thoſe of their danger who intoxicated with pleaſures become giddy and inſolent; who flattered by the illuſions of proſperity make light of every ſerious admonition which their friends and the changes of the world give them.

RULE VIII.

If from any internal cauſe a man's peace of mind be diſturbed in vain we load him with riches or honours.

Gentleneſs delights above all things to alleviate diſtreſs; and if it cannot dry up the falling tear to ſooth at leaſt the grieving heart.

Wherever Chriſtianity prevails it has diſcouraged and in ſome degree aboliſhed ſlavery.

We may reſt aſſured that by the ſteady purſuit of virtue we ſhall obtain and enjoy it.

RULE IX.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal ſtudy.

To you my worthy benefactors am I indebted under Providence for all I enjoy.

Canſt thou expect thou betrayer of innocence to eſcape the hand of vengeance.

Come then companion of my toils let us take freſh courage perſevere and hope to the end.

RULE X.

Peace of mind being ſecured we may ſmile at misfortunes.

Virtue abandoned and conſcience reproaching us we become terrified with imaginary evils.

Charles having been deprived of the help of tutors his ſtudies became totally neglected.

To prevent further altercation I ſubmitted to the terms propoſed.

To enjoy preſent pleaſure he ſacrificed his future eaſe and reputation.

To ſay the leaſt they have betrayed great want of prudence.

RULE XI.

Hope the balm of life ſooths us under every misfortune.

Content the offspring of virtue dwells both in retirement and in the active ſcenes of life.

Confucius the great Chineſe philoſopher was eminently good as well as wiſe.

The Patriarch Joſeph is an illuſtrious example of chaſtity reſignation and filial affection.

RULE XII.

Nothing is ſo oppoſite to the true enjoyment of life as the relaxed and feeble ſtate of an indolent mind.

The more one ſpeaks of himſelf the leſs he likes to hear another talked of.

Nothing more ſtrongly inculcates reſignation than the experience of our own inability to guide ourſelves.

The friendſhips of the world can ſubſiſt no longer than intereſt cements them.

Expect no more from the world than it is able to afford you.

RULE XIII.

He who is a ſtranger to induſtry may poſſeſs but he cannot enjoy.

Contrition though it may melt ought not to ſink or overpower the heart of a Chriſtian.

The goods of this world were given to man for his occaſional refreſhment not for his chief felicity.

It is the province of ſuperiors to direct of inferiors to obey; of the learned to be inſtructive of the ignorant to be docile; of the old to be communicative of the young to be adviſable and diligent.

Though unavoidable calamities make a part yet they make not the chief part of the vexations and ſorrows that diſtreſs human life.

Idle curioſity an inquiſitive and meddling ſpirit often interrupts the good order and breaks the peace of ſociety.

RULE XIV.

Vice is not of ſuch a nature that we can ſay to it "hitherto ſhalt thou come and no further."

One of the nobleſt of the Chriſtian virtues is "to love our enemies."

Many too confidently ſay to themſelves "my mountain ſtands ſtrong and ſhall never be removed."

We are ſtrictly enjoined "not to follow a multitude to do evil."

RULE XV.

The gentle mind is like the ſmooth ſtream which reflects every object in its juſt proportion and in its faireſt colours.

Beware of thoſe raſh and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with diſhonour.

Blind muſt that man be who diſcerns not the moſt ſtriking marks of a Divine government exerciſed over the world.

It is labour only which gives the reliſh to pleaſure.

In that unaffected civility which ſprings from a gentle mind there is an incomparable charm.

They who raiſe envy will eaſily incur cenſure.

Many of the evils which occaſion our complaints of the world are wholly imaginary.

He who is good before inviſible witneſſes is eminently ſo before the viſible.

His conduct ſo diſintereſted and generous was univerſally approved.

RULE XVI.

The fumes which ariſe from a heart boiling with violent paſſions never fail to darken and trouble the underſtanding.

If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day we overcharge the morrow with a burden which belongs not to it.

By whatever means we may at firſt attract the attention we can hold the eſteem and ſecure the hearts of others only by amiable diſpoſitions and the accompliſhments of the mind.

If the mind ſo not corn it will plant thiſtles.

One day is ſufficient to ſcatter our proſperity and bring it to nought.

Graceful in youth is the tear of ſympathy and the heart that melts at the tale of wo.

The ever active and reſtleſs power of thought if not employed about what is good will naturally and unavoidably engender evil.

He who formed the heart certainly knows what paſſes within it.

To be humble and modeſt in opinion to be vigilant and attentive in conduct to diſtruſt fair appear-

ances and to reſtrain raſh deſires are inſtructions which the darkneſs of our preſent ſtate ſhould ſtrongly inculcate.

RULE XVII.

The greateſt miſery is to be condemned by our own hearts.

The greateſt miſery that we can endure is to be condemned by our own hearts.

Charles's higheſt enjoyment was to relieve the diſtreſſed and to do good.

The higheſt enjoyment that Charles ever experienced was to relieve the diſtreſſed and to do good.

RULE XVIII.

If opulence increaſes our gratifications it increaſes in the ſame proportion our deſires and demands.

He whoſe wiſhes reſpecting the poſſeſſions of this world are the moſt reaſonable and bounded is likely to lead the ſafeſt and for that reaſon the moſt deſirable life.

By aſpiring too high we frequently miſs the happineſs which by a leſs ambitious aim we might have gained.

By proper management we prolong our time we live more in a few years than others do in many.

In your moſt ſecret actions ſuppoſe that you have all the world for witneſſes.

In youth the habits of induſtry are moſt eaſily acquired.

What is the right path few take the trouble of inquiring.

RULE XIX.

Providence never intended that any ſtate here ſhould be either completely happy or entirely miſerable.

As a companion he was ſevere and ſatirical; as a friend captious and dangerous; in his domeſtic ſphere harſh jealous and iraſcible.

If the Spring put forth no bloſſoms in Summer there will be no beauty and in autumn no fruit So if youth be trifled away without improvement manhood will be contemptible and old age miſerable.

RULE XX.

Be aſſured then that order frugality and œconomy are the neceſſary ſupports of every perſonal and private virtue.

I proceed ſecondly to point out the proper ſtate of our temper with reſpect to one another.

Here every thing is in ſtir and fluctuation there all is ſerene ſteady and orderly.

I ſhall make ſome obſervations firſt on the external and next upon the internal condition of man.

Sometimes timidity and falſe ſhame prevent our oppoſing vicious cuſtoms frequently expectation and intereſt impel us ſtrongly to comply.

CHAP. II.

Sentences requiring the inſertion of the Semicolon and Comma. Gram. p. 226. 4th edit.

THAT darkneſs of character where we can ſee no heart thoſe foldings of art through which no native

affection is allowed to penetrate preſent an object unamiable in every ſeaſon of life but particularly odious in youth.

To give an early preference to honour above gain when they ſtand in competition to deſpiſe every advantage which cannot be attained without diſhoneſt arts to brook no meanneſs and to ſtoop to no diſſimulation are the indications of a great mind the preſages of future eminence and uſefulneſs in life.

As there is a worldly happineſs which God perceives to be no other than diſguiſed miſery as there are worldly honours which in his eſtimation are reproach ſo there is a worldly wiſdom which in his ſight is fooliſhneſs.

The paſſions are the chief deſtroyers of our peace the ſtorms and tempeſts of the moral world.

Heaven is the region of gentleneſs and friendſhip Hell of fierceneſs and animoſity.

The path of truth is a plain and a ſafe path that of falſehood is a perplexing maze.

Modeſty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been eſteemed a preſage of riſing merit.

Life with a ſwift though inſenſible courſe glides away and like a river which undermines its banks gradually impairs our ſtate.

The violent ſpirit like troubled waters renders back the images of things diſtorted and broken and communicates to them all that diſordered motion which ariſes ſolely from its own agitation.

Levity is frequently the forced production of folly or vice cheerfulneſs is the natural offspring of wiſdom and virtue only.

Perſons who live according to order may be compared to the celeſtial bodies which move in regular courſes and by ſtated laws whoſe influence is beneficent whoſe operations are quiet and tranquil.

CHAP. III.

Sentences requiring the application of the Colon, &c. Gram. p. 227. 4th edit.

The three great enemies to tranquillity are vice ſuperſtition and idleneſs vice which poiſons and diſturbs the mind with bad paſſions ſuperſtition which fills it with imaginary terrors idleneſs which loads it with tediouſneſs and diſguſt.

To ſail on the tranquil ſurface of an unruffled lake and to ſteer a ſafe courſe through a troubled and ſtormy ocean require different talents and alas human life oftener reſembles the ſtormy ocean than the unruffled lake.

When we look forward to the year which is beginning what do we behold there All my brethren is a blank to our view a dark unknown preſents itſelf.

Happy would the poor man think himſelf if he could enter on all the treaſures of the rich and happy for a ſhort time he might be but before he had long contemplated and admired his ſtate his poſſeſſions would ſeem to leſſen and his cares would grow.

By doing or at leaſt endeavouring to do our duty to God and man by acquiring a humble truſt in the mercy and favour of God through Jeſus Chriſt by

cultivating our minds and properly employing our time and thoughts by governing our paſſions and our temper by correcting all unreaſonable expectations from the world and from men and in the midſt of worldly buſineſs habituating ourſelves to calm retreat and ſerious recollection by ſuch means as theſe it may be hoped that through the Divine bleſſing our days ſhall flow in a ſtream as unruffled as the human ſtate admits.

A Metaphor is a compariſon expreſſed in an abridged form but without any of the words that denote compariſon as "To the upright there ariſeth light in darkneſs."

All our conduct towards men ſhould be influenced by this important precept "Do unto others as you would that others ſhould do unto you."

Philip III. king of Spain when he drew near the end of his days ſeriouſly reflecting on his paſt life and greatly affected with the remembrance of his miſpent time expreſſed his deep regret in theſe terms "Ah how happy would it have been for me had I ſpent theſe twenty-three years that I have held my kingdom in retirement."

Often is the ſmile of gaiety aſſumed whilſt the heart akes within though folly may laugh guilt will ſting.

There is no mortal truly wiſe and reſtleſs at once wiſdom is the repoſe of minds.

CHAP. IV.

*Sentences which require the inſertion of the Period, &c.** Gram. p. 228. 4th edit.

THE abſence of Evil is a real Good Peace Quiet exemption from pain ſhould be a continual feaſt

Worldly happineſs ever tends to deſtroy itſelf by corrupting the heart It foſters the looſe and the Violent paſſions It engenders noxious habits and taints the mind with falſe Delicacy which makes it feel a Thouſand unreal Evils

Feeding the hungry clothing the Naked comforting the afflicted yield more pleaſure than we receive from thoſe actions which reſpect only Ourſelves Benevolence may in this view be termed the moſt refined ſelf-love

The Reſources of Virtue remain entire when the Days of trouble come They remain with us in Sickneſs as in Health in Poverty as in the midſt of

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* As every learner is ſuppoſed to know, that the firſt word in a ſentence muſt have a capital letter, there would be little exerciſe of his judgment, in applying the period, if no words were diſtinguiſhed by capital letters, but ſuch as propriety required. The compiler has, therefore, in this and the following chapters, affixed capitals to many words, which ſhould properly begin with ſmall letters. This method, beſides the uſe chiefly intended, will alſo ſerve to exerciſe the ſtudent in the proper application of capital letters, and, at the ſame time, preſerve the page from the uncouth appearance of ſentences beginning with ſmall characters.

Riches in our dark and ſolitary Hours no leſs than when ſurrounded with Friends and cheerful Society The mind of a Good Man is a kingdom to him and he can always enjoy it

We ruin the Happineſs of life when we attempt to raiſe it too high A tolerable and comfortable State is all that we can propoſe to ourſelves on Earth Peace and Contentment not Bliſs nor Tranſport are the full Portion of Man Perfect joy is reſerved for Heaven

If we look around us we ſhall perceive that the Whole Univerſe is full of Active Powers Action is indeed the Genius of Nature By Motion and exertion the Syſtem of Being is preſerved in Vigour By its different parts always acting in Subordination one to another the Perfection of the Whole is carried on The Heavenly Bodies perpetually revolve Day and Night inceſſantly repeat their appointed courſe Continual operations are going on in the Earth and in the Waters Nothing ſtands ſtill

Conſtantine the Great was advanced to the ſole Dominion of the Roman World A D 325 and ſoon after openly profeſſed the Chriſtian Faith

The Letter concludes with this Remarkable Poſtſcript " P S Though I am innocent of the Charge and have been bitterly perſecuted yet I cordially forgive my Enemies and Perſecutors"

The laſt Edition of that valuable Work was carefully compared with the Original M S

CHAP. V.

Sentences requiring the application of the Daſh; of the Notes of Interrogation and Exclamation; and of the Parenthetical characters. Gram. p. 229. 4th edit.

BEAUTY and Strength combined with Virtue and Piety how lovely in the ſight of men how pleaſing to Heaven peculiarly pleaſing becauſe with every Temptation to deviate they voluntarily walk in the Path of Duty

Something there is more needful than expenſe
And ſomething previous e'en to taſte 'tis ſenſe

"I'll live to-morrow" will a wiſe man ſay
To-morrow is too late then live to-day

Gripus has long been ardently endeavouring to fill his Cheſt and lo it is now full Is he happy and does he uſe it Does he gratefully think of the Giver of all good Things Does he diſtribute to the Poor Alas theſe Intereſts have no Place in his breaſt

What is there in all the pomp of the world the Enjoyments of Luxury the Gratification of Paſſion comparable to the tranquil Delight of a good Conſcience

To lie down on the Pillow after a Day ſpent in Temperance in beneficence and in piety how ſweet is it

We wait till to-morrow to be Happy alas Why not to-day Shall we be younger Are we ſure we ſhall be healthier Will our paſſions become feebler and our love of the world leſs.

What ſhadow can be more vain than the life of a great Part of Mankind Of all that eager and buſtling Crowd which we behold on Earth how few diſcover the path of true Happineſs How few can we find whoſe Activity has not been miſemployed and whoſe Courſe terminates not in Confeſſions of Diſappointments

On the one hand are the Divine Approbation and immortal Honour on the other remember and beware are the ſtings of Conſcience and endleſs Infamy

As in riper Years all unſeaſonable Returns to the Levity of Youth ought to be laid aſide and Admonition which equally belongs to both the Sexes ſtill more are we to guard againſt thoſe intemperate Indulgences of Pleaſure to which the Young are unhappily prone

The bliſs of man could pride that bleſſing find
Is not to act or think beyond mankind

Or why ſo long in life if long can be
Lent Heav'n a parent to the poor and me

CHAP. VI.

Promiſcuous examples of defective Punctuation.

SECT. I.

EXAMPLES IN PROSE.

When Socrates was aſked what man approached the neareſt to perfect Happineſs he anſwered That Man who has the feweſt Wants

She who ſtudies her Glaſs neglects her Heart

Between Paſsion and Lying there is not a Fingers breadth

The freer we feel ourſelves in the Preſence of others the more free are they he who is free makes free

Addiſon has remarked with equal Piety and Truth that the Creation is a perpetual Feaſt to the Mind of a good Man

He who ſhuts out all evaſion when he promiſes loves truth

The laurels of the Warrior are dyed in Blood and bedewed with the Tears of the Widow and the Orphan

Between Fame and true Honour a Diſtinction is to be made The former is a loud and noiſy Applauſe the latter a more ſilent and internal Homage Fame floats on the Breath of the Multitude Honour reſts on the Judgment of the Thinking Fame may give Praiſe while it withholds Eſteem true Honour implies Eſteem mingled with reſpect The one regards Particular diſtinguiſhed Talents the other looks up to the whole Character

There is a certain ſpecies of religion if we can give it that Name which is placed wholly in Speculation and Belief in the Regularity of external Homage or in fiery Zeal about conteſted Opinions

Xenophanes who was reproached with being timorous becauſe he would not venture his money in a Game at Dice made this manly and ſenſible Reply I confeſs I am exceedingly timorous for I dare not commit an evil Action

He loves nobly I ſpeak of Friendſhip who is not jealous when he has Partners of Love

Our Happineſs conſiſts in the Purſuit much more than in the Attainment of any Temporal Good

Let me repeat it He only is Great who has the Habits of Greatneſs

Proſopopoeia or Perſonification is a Rhetorical Figure by which we attribute Life and Action to inanimate objects as The Ground thirſts for Rain the Earth ſmiles with Plenty

The proper and rational Conduct of Men with Regard to Futurity is regulated by two Conſiderations Firſt that much of What it contains muſt remain to us abſolutely Unknown Next that there are alſo Some Events in it which may be certainly known and foreſeen

The Gardens of the world produce only deciduous flowers Perennial ones muſt be ſought in the Delightful Regions Above Roſes without Thorns are the Growth of Paradiſe alone

How many rules and maxims of Life might be ſpared could we fix a principle of Virtue within and inſcribe the living Sentiment of the Love of God in

the affection He who loves righteouſneſs is Maſter of all the Diſtinctions in Morality

He who from the Benignity of his Nature erected this World for the abode of Men He who furniſhed it ſo richly for our accommodation and ſtored it with ſo much Beauty for our Entertainment He who ſince firſt we entered into Life hath followed us with ſuch a Variety of Mercies this Amiable and Beneficent Being ſurely can have no Pleaſure in our Diſappointment and Diſtreſs He knows our Frame he remembers we are Duſt and looks to frail Man we are aſſured with ſuch Pity as a Father beareth to his children

One of the firſt Leſſons both of Religion and of Wiſdom is to moderate our Expectations and Hopes and not to ſet forth on the Voyage of Life like Men who expect to be always carried forward with a favourable Gale Let us be ſatisfied if the Path we tread be eaſy and ſmooth though it be not ſtrewed with Flowers

Providence never intended that the Art of living happily in this World ſhould depend on that deep Penetration that acute Sagacity and thoſe Refinements of Thought which few poſſeſs It has dealt more graciouſly with us and made happineſs depend on Uprightneſs of Intention much more than on Extent of Capacity

Moſt of our Paſſions flatter us in their Riſe But their Beginnings are treacherous their Growth is imperceptible and the Evils which they carry in their Train lie concealed until their Dominion is eſtabliſhed What Solomon ſays of one of them holds

true of them all that their Beginning is as when one letteth out Water It iſſues from a ſmall Chink which once might have been eaſily ſtopped but being neglected it is ſoon widened by the Stream till the Bank is at laſt totally thrown down and the Flood is at Liberty to deluge the whole plain

Proſperity debilitates inſtead of ſtrengthening the Mind Its moſt common effect is to create an extreme ſenſibility to the ſlighteſt Wound It foments impatient Deſires and raiſes Expectations which no Succeſs can ſatisfy It foſters a falſe Delicacy which ſickens in the midſt of Indulgence By repeated Gratification it blunts the feelings of Men to what is pleaſing and leaves them unhappily acute to whatever is uneaſy Hence the Gale which another would ſcarcely feel is to the proſperous a rude Tempeſt Hence the Roſe-leaf doubled below them on the Couch as it is told of the effeminate Sybarite breaks their Reſt Hence the Diſreſpect ſhown by Mordecai preyed with ſuch Violence on the Heart of Haman

Anxiety is the Poiſon of Human Life It is the Parent of many Sins and of more Miſeries In a World where every thing is ſo doubtful where we may ſucceed in our Wiſh and be miſerable where we may be diſappointed and be bleſſed in the Diſappointment what means this reſtleſs Stir and Commotion of Mind Can our Solicitude alter the Courſe or unravel the Intricacy of Human Events Can our Curioſity pierce through the Cloud which the Supreme Being hath made impenetrable to Mortal Eye

No Situation is ſo remote and no Station ſo unfavourable as to preclude acceſs to the happineſs of a future State A Road is opened by the Divine Spirit to thoſe bliſsful Habitations from all Corners of the Earth and from all Conditions of Human Life from the peopled City and from the ſolitary Deſert from the Cottages of the Poor and from the Palaces of Kings from the Dwellings of Ignorance and Simplicity and from the Regions of Science and Improvement.

The Scenes which preſent themſelves at our entering upon the World are commonly flattering Whatever they be in themſelves the lively Spirits of the Young gild every opening Proſpect The Field of Hope appears to ſtretch wide before them Pleaſure ſeems to put forth its Bloſſoms on every Side Impelled by Deſire forward they ruſh with inconſiderate Ardour prompt to decide and to chooſe averſe to heſitate or to Inquire credulous because unlaught by Experience raſh becauſe unacquainted with Danger headſtrong becauſe unſubdued by Diſappointment Hence ariſe the Perils to which they are expoſed and which too often from Want of Attention to faithful Admonition precipitate them into Ruin irretrievable

By the unhappy Exceſſes of irregular Pleaſure in Youth how many amiable Diſpoſitions are corrupted or deſtroyed How many riſing Capacities and Powers are ſuppreſſed How many flattering Hopes of Parents and Friends are totally extinguiſhed Who but muſt drop a Tear over Human Nature when he beholds that Morning which aroſe ſo bright overcaſt

with ſuch untimely Darkneſs that Sweetneſs of Temper which once engaged many Hearts that Modeſty which was ſo prepoſſeſsing thoſe Abilities which promiſed extenſive Uſefulneſs all ſacrificed at the Shrine of low Senſuality and one who was formed for paſsing through Life in the midſt of Public Eſteem cut off by his Vices at the Beginning of his Courſe or ſunk for the whole of it into Inſignificancy and Contempt Theſe O ſinful Pleaſure are thy Trophies It is thus that co-operating with the Foe of God and Man thou degradeſt Human Honour and blaſteſt the opening Proſpects of Human Felicity.

SECT. 2.

EXAMPLES IN POETRY.

Where thy true treaſure Gold ſays not in me
And not in me the Di mond Gold is poor

The ſcenes of bus neſs tell us what are men
The ſcenes of pleaſure What is all beſide

Wo then apart if wo apart can be
From mortal man and fortune at our nod
The gay rich great triumphant and auguſt
What are they The moſt happy ſtrange to ſay
Convince me moſt of human miſery

All this dread order break for whom for thee
Vile worm O madneſs pride impiety

Man like the gen rous vine ſupported lives
The ſtrength he gains is from th embrace he gives

Know Nature s children ſhall divide her care
The fur that warms a monarch warm d a bear
While man exclaims ſee all things for my uſe
See man for mine replies a pamper d gooſe
And juſt as ſhort of reaſon he muſt fall
Who thinks all made for one not one for all

Th Almighty from his throne on earth ſurveys
Nought greater than an honeſt humble heart
An humble heart his reſidence pronounc d
His ſecond ſeat

Bliſs there is none but unprecarious bliſs
That is the gem ſell all and purchaſe that
Why go a begging to contingencies
Not gain d with eaſe nor ſafely lov d if gain d

There is a time when toil muſt be preferr d
Or joy by miſtim d fondneſs is undone
A man of pleaſure is a man of pains

Thus nature gives us let it check our pride
The virtue neareſt to our vice allied

See the ſole bliſs Heav n could on all beſtow
Which who but feels can taſte but thinks can know
Yet poor with fortune and with learning blind
The bad muſt miſs the good untaught will find

Whatever is is right This world tis true
Was made for Cæſar but for Titus too
And which more bleſt who chain d his country ſay
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh d to loſe a day

The firſt ſure ſymptom of a mind in health
Is reſt of heart and pleaſure felt at home

True happineſs reſides in things unſeen
No ſmiles of fortune ever bleſs the bad
Nor can her frowns rob innocence of joy

Oh the dark days of vanity while here
How taſteleſs and how terrible when gone
Gone they ne er go when paſt they haunt us ſtill

Father of light and life Thou good ſupreme
O teach me what is good Teach me thyſelf
Save me from folly vanity and vice
From ev ry low purſuit and feed my ſoul
With knowledge conſcious peace and virtue pure
Sacred ſubſtantial never-fading bliſs

If I am right thy grace impart
  Still in the right to ſtay
If I am wrong O teach my heart
  To find that better way

Save me alike from fooliſh pride
  Or impious diſcontent
At aught thy wiſdom has denied
  Or aught thy goodneſs lent

O loſt to virtue loſt to manly thought
Loſt to the noble ſallies of the ſoul
Who think it ſolitude to be alone
Communion ſweet communion large and high
Our reaſon guardian angel and our God
Then neareſt theſe when others moſt remote
And all ere long ſhall be remote but theſe

Benevolence

God loves from whole to parts but human ſoul
Muſt riſe from individual to the whole
Self love but ſerves the virtuous mind to wake
As the ſmall pebble ſtirs the peaceful lake

The centre mov d a circle ſtrait ſucceeds
Another ſtill and ſtill another ſpreads
Friend parent neighbour firſt it will embrace
His country next and next all human race
Wide and more wide th o erflowings of the mind
Take every creature in of ev ry kind
Earth ſmiles around with boundleſs bounty bleſt
And Heav n beholds its image in his breaſt

Happineſs

Know then this truth enough for man to know
Virtue alone is happineſs below
The only point where human bliſs ſtands ſtill
And taſtes the good without the fall to ill
Where only merit conſtant pay receives
Is bleſt in what it takes and what it gives
The joy unequall d if its end it gain
And if it loſe attended with no pain
Without ſatiety tho e er ſo bleſs d
And but more reliſh d as the more diſtreſs d
The broadeſt mirth unfeeling folly wears
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue s very tears
Good from each object from each place acquir d
For ever exercis d yet never tir d
Never elated while one man s oppreſs d
Never dejected while another s bleſs d
And where no wants no wiſhes can remain
Since but to wiſh more virtue is to gain

Gratitude

When all thy mercies O my God
My riſing ſoul ſurveys
Tranſported with the view I m loſt
In wonder love and praiſe

O how ſhall words with equal warmth
The gratitude declare
That glows within my raviſh d heart
But thou canſt read it there

Thy providence my life ſuſtain d
And all my wants redreſs d
When in the ſilent womb I lay
And hung upon the breaſt

To all my weak complaints and cries
Thy mercy lent an ear
Ere yet my feeble thoughts had learnt
To form themſelves in pray r

Unnumber d comforts to my ſoul
Thy tender care beſtow d
Before my infant heart conceiv d
From whom thoſe comforts flow d

When in the ſlipp ry paths of youth
With heedleſs ſteps I ran
Thine arm unſeen convey d me ſafe
And led me up to man

Through hidden dangers toils and deaths
It gently clear d my way
And through the pleaſing ſnares of vice
More to be fear d than they

When worn with ſickneſs oft haſt thou
With health renew d my face
And when in ſins and ſorrow ſunk
Reviv d my ſoul with grace

Thy bounteous hand with worldly bliſs
Has made my cup run o er
And in a kind and faithful friend
Has doubled all my ſtore

Ten thouſand thouſand precious gifts
My daily thanks employ
Nor is the leaſt a cheerful heart
That taſtes thoſe gifts with joy

Through ev ry period of my life
Thy goodneſs I ll purſue
And after death in diſtant worlds
The glorious theme renew

When nature fails and day and night
Divide thy works no more
My ever grateful heart O Lord
Thy mercy ſhall adore

Through all eternity to thee
A joyful ſong I ll raiſe
For O eternity s too ſhort
To utter all thy praiſe

The Voyage of Life

Self flatter d unexperienc d high in hope
When young with ſanguine cheer and ſtreamers gay
We cut our cable launch into the world
And fondly dream each wind and ſtar our friend
All in ſome darling enterprize embark d
But where is he can fathom its event
Amid a multitude of artleſs hands
Ruin s ſure perquiſite her lawful prize
Some ſteer aright but the black blaſt blows hard
And puffs them wide of hope With hearts of proof
Full againſt wind and tide *ſome* win their way
And when ſtrong effort has deſerv d the port
And tugg d it into view tis won tis loſt
Though ſtrong their oar ſtill ſtronger is their fate
They ſtrike and while they triumph they expire

In ſtreſs of weather *moſt ſome* ſink outright
O er them and o er their names the billows cloſe
To morrow knows not they were ever born
Others a ſhort memorial leave behind
Like a flag floating when the bark s ingulph d
It floats a moment and is ſeen no more
One Cæſar lives a thouſand are forgot
How *few* favour d by ev ry element
With ſwelling ſails make good the promis d port
With all their wiſhes freighted Yet ev n theſe
Freighted with all their wiſhes ſoon complain
Free from misfortune not from nature free
They ſtill are men and when is man ſecure
As fatal *time* as *ſtorm* The ruſh of years
Beats down their ſtrength their numberleſs eſcapes
In ruin end and now their proud ſucceſs
But plants new terrors on the victor s brow
What pain to quit the world juſt made their own
Their neſt ſo deeply down d and built ſo high
Too low they build who build beneath the ſtars

PART V.

EXERCISES TO PROMOTE PERSPICUOUS AND ACCURATE WRITING.

First, *with reſpect to ſingle words and phraſes.*

CHAP. I.

Containing violations of the rules of Purity. Gram. p. 239. 4th edit.

WE ſhould be employed dailily in doing good.

It irks me to ſee ſo perverſe a diſpoſition.

I wot not who hath done this thing.

He is no way thy inferior; and in this inſtance, is no ways to blame.

The aſſiſtance was welcome, and timelily afforded.

For want of employment, he ſtroamed idly about the fields.

We ought to live ſoberly, righteouſly, and godlily in the world.

He was long indiſpoſed, and at length died of the hyp.

That word follows the general rule, and takes the penult accent.

He was an extra genius, and attracted much attention.

The fly, in its infantine ſtate, lies all the winter incloſed in a ball.

He charged me with want of reſolution, in the which he was greatly miſtaken.

They have manifeſted great candidneſs in all the tranſaction.

The naturalneſs of the thought greatly recommended it.

The importance, as well as the authenticalneſs of the books, has been clearly diſplayed.

It is difficult to diſcover the ſpirit and intendment of ſome laws.

The diſpoſition which he exhibited, was both unnatural and incomfortable.

His natural ſeverity rendered him a very impopular ſpeaker.

The diſquietneſs of his mind, made his ſtation and wealth far from being enviable.

I received the gift with pleaſure, but I ſhall now gladlier reſign it.

Theſe are the things highlieſt important to the growing age.

It grieveth me to look over ſo many blank leaves, in the book of my life.

It repenteth me that I have ſo long walked in the paths of folly.

Methinks I am not miſtaken in an opinion, which I have ſo well conſidered.

They thought it an important ſubject, and the queſtion was ſtrenuouſly debated pro and con.

Thy ſpeech bewrayeth thee; for thou art a Gallilean.

Let us not give too haſty credit to ſtories which may injure our neighbour: peradventure they are the offspring of calumny, or miſapprehenſion.

The gardens were void of ſimplicity and elegance; and exhibited much that was glaring and bizarre.

CHAP. II.

Containing violations of the rules of Propriety. Gram. p. 240. 4th edit.

SECT. I.

Avoid low expreſſions.

I HAD as lief do it myſelf, as perſuade another to do it.

Of the juſtneſs of his meaſures he convinced his opponent, by dint of argument.

He is not a whit better than thoſe he ſo liberally condemns.

He ſtands upon ſecurity, and will not liberate him till it be obtained.

The meaning of the phraſe, as I take it, is very different from the common acceptation.

The favourable moment ſhould be embraced; for he does not hold long in one mind.

He expoſed himſelf ſo much amongſt the people, that he had like to have gotten one or two broken heads.

He was very dexterous in ſmelling out the views and deſigns of others.

If his education was but a little taken care of, he might be very uſeful amongſt his neighbours.

He might have perceived, with half an eye, the difficulties to which his conduct expoſed him.

If I happen to have a little leiſure upon my hands to-morrow, I intend to pay them a ſhort viſit.

This performance is much at one with the other.

The ſcene was new, and he was ſeized with wonderment at all he ſaw.

SECT. 2.

Supply words that are wanting.

LET us conſider the works of nature and art, with proper attention.

He is engaged in a treatiſe on the intereſts of the ſoul and body.

Some productions of nature riſe in value, according as they more or leſs reſemble thoſe of art.

The Latin tongue, in its purity, was never in this iſland.

For ſome centuries, there was a conſtant intercourſe between France and England, by the dominions we poſſeſſed there, and the conqueſts we made.

He is impreſſed with a true ſenſe of that function, when choſen from a regard to the intereſts of piety and virtue.

The wiſe and fooliſh, the virtuous and the vile, the learned and ignorant, the temperate and profligate, muſt often, like the wheat and tares, be blended together.

SECT. 3.

In the ſame ſentence, be careful not to uſe the ſame word in different ſenſes.

AN eloquent ſpeaker may give more, but cannot give more convincing arguments, than this plain man offered.

They were perſons of very moderate intellects, even before they were impaired by their paſſions.

True wit is nature dreſſed to advantage; and yet ſome works have more wit than does them good.

The ſharks, who prey upon the inadvertency of young heirs, are more pardonable than thoſe, who treſpaſs upon the good opinion of thoſe who treat them with great confidence and reſpect.

Honour teaches us properly to reſpect ourſelves, and to violate no right or privilege of our neighbour: it leads us to ſupport the feeble, to relieve the diſtreſſed, and to ſcorn to be governed by degrading and injurious paſſions: and yet we ſee honour is the motive which urges the deſtroyer to take the life of his friend.

He will be always with you, to ſupport and comfort you, and in ſome meaſure to ſucceed your labours; and he will alſo be with all his faithful miniſters, who ſhall ſucceed you in his ſervice.

SECT. 4.

Avoid the injudicious uſe of technical terms.*

Most of our hands were aſleep in their births, when the veſſel ſhipped a ſea, that carried away our

* The examples under this ſection, and perhaps a few others in different parts of the book, may be too difficult for learners to correct without aſſiſtance; but as ſome illuſtration of the rules to which they relate, was requiſite, they could not properly be omitted. By an attentive peruſal of them, and a ſubſequent application to the teacher or to the Key, the ſcholar will perceive the nature of the rule, and the mode in which ſimilar errors may be rectified.

pinnace and binacle. Our dead-lights were in, or we ſhould have filled. The main-maſt was ſo ſprung, that we were obliged to fiſh it, and bear away for Lisbon.

The book is very neatly printed: the ſcale-boarding is ample and regular, and the regiſter exact.

SECT. 5.

Avoid equi-vocal or ambiguous words.

When our friendſhip is conſidered, how is it poſſible that I ſhould not grieve for his loſs?

The eagle killed the hen, and eat her in her own neſt.

It may be juſtly ſaid, that no laws are better than the Engliſh.

The pretenders to poliſh and refine the Engliſh language, have chiefly multiplied abuſes and abſurdities.

The Engliſh adventurers, inſtead of reclaiming the natives from their uncultivated manners, were gradually aſſimilated to the ancient inhabitants, and degenerated from the cuſtoms of their own nation.

It has been ſaid, that not only Jeſuits can equivocate.

Ye will not think that theſe people, when injured, have the leaſt right to our protection.

Solomon the Son of David, who built the temple of Jeruſalem, was the richeſt monarch that reigned over the Jewiſh people.

Solomon the Son of David, who was perſecuted by Saul, was the richeſt monarch of the Jews.

It is certain that all words which are ſigns of complex ideas, may furniſh matter of miſtake and cavil.

Liſias promiſed to his father, never to abandon his friends.

The Divine Being heapeth favours on his ſervants, ever liberal and faithful.

Every well-inſtructed ſcribe, is like a houſeholder, who bringeth out of his treaſure things new and old.

He was willing to ſpend a hundred or two pounds, rather than be enſlaved.

Dryden makes a very handſome obſervation, on Ovid's writing a letter from Dido to Æneas, in the following words.

Imprudent aſſociations diſqualify us for the inſtruction or reproof of others.

SECT. 6.

Avoid unintelligible, and inconſiſtent words and phraſes.

I SELDOM ſee a noble building, or any great piece of magnificence and pomp, but I think, how little is all this to ſatisfy the ambition, or to fill the idea, of an immortal ſoul.

A poet, ſpeaking of the univerſal deluge, ſays,

Yet when that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it falſe and ſlipp'ry ground.

The author of the Spectator ſays, that a man is not qualified for a buſt, who has not a good deal of wit and vivacity, even in the ridiculous ſide of his character.

And Bezaleel made the laver of braſs, and the foot of it of braſs, of the looking-glaſſes of the women.

And, in the loweſt deep, a lower deep
Still threat'ning to devour me, opens wide.

SECT. 7.

Avoid all ſuch words and phraſes, as are not adapted to the ideas we mean to communicate; or which are leſs ſignificant than others, of thoſe ideas.

No leſs than two hundred ſcholars have been educated in that ſchool.

The attempt, however laudable, was found to be impracticable.

He is our mutual benefactor, and deſerves our reſpect and obedience.

Vivacity is often promoted, by preſenting a ſenſible object to the mind, inſtead of an intelligible one.

They broke down the banks, and the country was ſoon overflown.

The garment was decently formed, and ſown very neatly.

The houſe is a cold one, for it has a north expoſition.

The propoſition, for each of us to relinquiſh ſomething, was complied with, and produced a cordial reconcilement.

Though learn'd, well bred; and tho' well bred, ſincere;
Modeſtly bold, and humanly ſevere.

A fop is a riſible character, in every one's view but his own.

An action that excites laughter, without any mixture of contempt, may be called a ridiculous action.

It is difficult for him to ſpeak three ſentences together.

By this expreſsion, I do not intend what ſome perſons annex to it.

The negligence of timely precaution was the cauſe of this great loſs.

All the ſophiſm which has been employed, cannot obſcure ſo plain a truth.

Diſputing ſhould always be ſo managed, as to remember, that the only end of it is truth.

My friend was ſo ill that he could not ſet up at all, but was obliged to lay continually in bed.

A certain prince, it is ſaid, when he invaded the Egyptians, placed, in the front of his army, a number of cats and other animals, which were worſhipped by thoſe people. A reverence for theſe phantoms, made the Egyptians lie down their arms, and become an eaſy conqueſt.

The preſence of the Deity, and the care ſuch an auguſt Cauſe is ſuppoſed to take in our concerns, is a ſource of conſolation.

And when they had kindled a fire in the midſt of the hall, and were ſet down together, Peter ſet down among them.

By the ſlaviſh diſpoſition of the ſenate and people of Rome, under the Emperours, the wit and eloquence of the age were wholly turned into panegyric.

The refreſhment came in ſeaſonably, before they were laid down to reſt.

We ſpeak that we do know, and teſtify that we have ſeen.

They ſhall flee as the eagle that haſteth to eat.

Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man.

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanting yet, and then was man deſign'd.

He died with violence; for he was killed by a ſword.

He had ſcarcely taken the medicine, than he began to feel himſelf relieved.

No place and no object appear to him void of beauty.

When we fall into a perſon's converſation, the firſt thing we ſhould conſider, is, the intention of it.

Galileo diſcovered the teleſcope; Hervey invented the circulation of the blood.

Philip found an obſtacle to the managing of the Athenians, from the nature of their diſpoſitions; but the eloquence of Demoſthenes was the greateſt difficulty in his deſigns.

A hermit is rigorous in his life; a judge, auſtere in his ſentences.

A candid man avows his miſtake, and is forgiven; a patriot acknowledges his oppoſition to a bad miniſter, and is applauded.

We have enlarged our family and expenſes; and increaſed our garden and fruit orchard.

By proper reflection, we may be taught to mend what is erroneous and defective.

The good man is not overcome by diſappointment, when that which is mortal paſſes away; when that which is mutable, dies; and when that which he knew to be tranſient, begins to change.

CHAP. III.

Containing violations of the rules of Preciſion. Gram. p. 247. 4th edit.

THIS great Politician deſiſted from, and renounced his deſigns, when he found them impracticable.

He was of ſo high and independent a ſpirit, that he abhorred and deteſted being in debt.

Though raiſed to an exalted ſtation, ſhe was a pattern of piety, virtue, and religion.

The human body may be divided into the head, trunk, limbs, and vitals.

His end ſoon approached; and he died with great courage and fortitude.

He was a man of ſo much pride and vanity, that he deſpiſed the ſentiments of others.

Poverty induces and cheriſhes dependence; and dependence ſtrengthens and increaſes corruption.

This man, on all occaſions, treated his inferiors with great haughtineſs and diſdain.

There can be no regularity or order in the life and conduct of that man, who does not give and allot a due ſhare of his time, to retirement and reflection.

Such equivocal and ambiguous expreſſions, mark a formed intention to deceive and abuſe us.

His cheerful, happy temper, remote from diſcontent, keeps up a kind of day-light in his mind, excludes every gloomy proſpect, and fills it with a ſteady and perpetual ſerenity.

Secondly, *Exercises to promote perspicuity and accuracy, with respect to the construction of Sentences.*

CHAP. I.

Containing sentences in which the rules of Clearness *are violated.* Gram. p. 252. 4th edit.

SECT. I.

In the position of Adverbs.

Hence the impossibility appears, that an undertaking managed so, should prove successful.

May not we here say with the poet, that virtue is its own reward.

Had he died before, would not then this art have been wholly unknown.

Not to exasperate him, I only spoke a very few words.

The works of art receive a great advantage, from the resemblance which they have to those of nature; because here the similitude is not only pleasant, but the pattern more perfect.

It may be proper to give some account of these practices, anciently used on such occasions, and only discontinued through the neglect and degeneracy of later times.

Sixtus the Fourth was, if I mistake not, a great collector of books at least.

If Lewis XIV. was not the greateſt king, he was the beſt actor of majeſty, at leaſt, that ever filled a throne.

Theſe forms of converſation, by degrees multiplied and grew troubleſome.

Nor does this falſe modeſty expoſe us only to ſuch actions as are indiſcreet, but very often to ſuch as are highly criminal.

By greatneſs, I do not only mean the bulk of any ſingle object, but the largeneſs of a whole view.

I was engaged formerly in that buſineſs, but I never ſhall be again concerned in it.

We do thoſe things frequently, which we repent of afterwards.

By doing the ſame thing, it often becomes habitual.

Moſt nations, not even excepting the Jews, were prone to idolatry.

Raiſed to greatneſs without merit, he employed his power for the gratification ſolely of his paſſions.

SECT. 2.

In the poſition of circumſtances, and of particular members.

The embarraſſments of the artificers, rendered the progreſs very ſlow of the work.

He found the place replete with wonders, of which he propoſed to ſolace himſelf with the contemplation, if he ſhould never be able to accompliſh his flight.

They are now engaged in a ſtudy, of which they have long wiſhed to know the uſefulneſs.

This was an undertaking, which, in the execution, proved as impracticable, as had turned out every other of their pernicious, yet abortive ſchemes.

He thought that the preſbyters would ſoon become more dangerous to the magiſtrate, than had ever been the prelatical clergy.

Frederick, ſeeing it was impoſſible to truſt, with ſafety, his life in their hands, was obliged to take the Mahometans for his guard.

The emperour refuſed to convert at once, the truce into a definitive treaty.

However, the miſerable remains were, in the night, taken down.

This is what we mean by the original contract of ſociety; which, though perhaps, in no inſtance, it has ever been formally expreſſed, at the firſt inſtitution of a ſtate, yet ſhould always, in nature and reaſon, be underſtood and implied in every act of aſſociating together.

I have ſettled the meaning of thoſe pleaſures of the imagination, which are the ſubject of my preſent undertaking, by way of introduction, in this paper; and endeavoured to recommend the purſuit of thoſe pleaſures to my readers, by ſeveral conſiderations: I ſhall examine the ſeveral ſources from whence theſe pleaſures are derived, in my next paper.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his Eſſay upon Health, has not thought it improper to preſcribe to his reader a poem, or a proſpect, where he particularly diſſuades

him from knotty and ſubtle diſquiſitions; and adviſes him to purſue ſtudies that fill the mind with ſplendid and illuſtrious objects, as hiſtory, poetry, and contemplations of nature.

If the Engliſh reader would ſee the notion explained at large, he may find it in Locke's Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding.

Fields of corn make a pleaſant proſpect; and if the walks were a little taken care of that lie between them, they would diſplay neatneſs, regularity, and elegance.

Though religion will indeed bring us under ſome reſtraints, they are very tolerable, and not only ſo, but deſirable on the whole.

I have confined myſelf to thoſe methods for the advancement of piety, which are in the power of a prince, limited like ours by a ſtrict execution of the laws.

This morning, when one of the gay females was looking over ſome hoods and ribbands, brought by her tire-woman, with great care and diligence, I employed no leſs in examining the box which contained them.

Since it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a perpetual intercourſe of buying and ſelling, and dealing upon credit, where fraud is permitted or connived at, or hath no law to puniſh it, the honeſt dealer is often undone, and the knave gets the advantage.

Though energetic brevity is not adapted alike to every ſubject, we ought to avoid its contrary, on every occaſion, a languid redundancy of words. It

is proper to be copious ſometimes, but never to be verboſe.

A monarchy, limited like ours, may be placed, for aught I know, as it has been often repreſented, juſt in the middle point, from whence a deviation leads, on the one hand, to tyranny, and, on the other, to anarchy.

Having already ſhown how the fancy is affected by the works of nature, and afterwards conſidered, in general, both the works of nature and of art, how they mutually aſſiſt and complete each other, in forming ſuch ſcenes and proſpects as are moſt apt to delight the mind of the beholder; I ſhall in this paper throw together ſome reflections, &c.

Let but one great, brave, diſintereſted, active man ariſe, and he will be received, venerated, and followed.

Ambition creates ſeditions, wars, diſcords, hatred, and ſhyneſs.

The ſcribes made it their profeſſion to teach and to ſtudy the law of Moſes.

Sloth pours upon us a deluge of crimes and evils, and ſaps the foundation of every virtue.

The ancient laws of Rome were ſo far from ſuffering a Roman citizen to be put to death, that they would not allow him to be bound, or even to be whipped.

His labours to acquire knowledge have been productive of great ſatisfaction and ſucceſs.

He was a man of the greateſt prudence, virtue, juſtice, and modeſty.

His favour or diſapprobation was governed by the failure or ſucceſs of an enterpriſe.

He did every thing in his power to ſerve his benefactor; and had a grateful ſenſe of the benefits received.

Many perſons give evident proof, that either they do not feel the power of the principles of religion, or that they do not believe them.

As the guilt of an officer will be greater than that of a common ſervant, if he prove negligent; ſo the reward of his fidelity will proportionably be greater.

The comfort annexed to goodneſs is the pious man's ſtrength. It inſpires his zeal. It attaches his heart to religion. It accelerates his progreſs; and ſupports his conſtancy.

SECT. 3.

In the diſpoſition of the relative pronouns, who, which, what, whoſe, *and of all thoſe particles, which expreſs the connexion of the parts of ſpeech with one another.*

Theſe are the maſter's rules, who muſt be obeyed.

They attacked Northumberland's houſe, whom they put to death.

He laboured to involve his miniſter in ruin, who had been the author of it.

It is true what he ſays, but it is not applicable to the point.

The French marched precipitately as to an aſſured victory; whereas the Engliſh advanced very ſlowly, and diſcharged ſuch flights of arrows, as did great execution. When they drew near the archers, perceiving that they were out of breath, they charged them with great vigour.

He was taking a view, from a window, of the cathedral in Litchfield, where a party of the royaliſts had fortified themſelves.

We no where meet with a more ſplendid or pleaſing ſhow in nature, than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different ſtains of light, that ſhow themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation.

There will be found a round million of creatures in human figure, throughout this kingdom, whoſe whole ſubſiſtence, &c.

It is the cuſtom of the Mahometans, if they ſee any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aſide carefully, as not knowing but it may contain ſome piece of their Alcoran.

The laws of nature are, truly, what Lord Bacon ſtyles his aphoriſms, laws of laws. Civil laws are always imperfect, and often falſe deductions from them, or applications of them; nay, they ſtand, in many inſtances, in direct oppoſition to them.

It has not a word, ſays Pope, but what the author religiouſly thinks in it.

Many act ſo directly contrary to this method, that, from a habit of ſaving time and paper, which they acquired at the univerſity, they write in ſo diminutive a manner, that they can hardly read what they have written.

Thus I have fairly given you my own opinion, as well as that of a great majority of both houſes here, relating to this weighty affair; upon which I am confident you may ſecurely reckon.

If we trace a youth from the earlieſt period of life, who has been well educated, we ſhall perceive the wiſdom of the maxims here recommended.

CHAP. II.

Containing ſentences in which the rules of Unity *are violated.* Gram. p. 257. 4th edit.

SECT. I.

During the courſe of the ſentence, the ſcene ſhould be changed as little as poſſible.

A SHORT time after this injury, he came to himſelf; and the next day, they put him on board his ſhip, which conveyed him firſt to Corinth, and thence to the iſland of Ægina.

The Britons, daily haraſſed by cruel inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence; who conſequently reduced the greater part of the iſlaand to their own power; drove the Britons into the moſt remote and mountainous parts; and the reſt of the country, in cuſtoms, religion, and language, became wholly Saxons.

By eagerneſs of temper, and precipitancy of indulgence, men forfeit all the advantages which patience would have procured; and, by this means, the oppoſite evils are incurred to their full extent.

This proſtitution of praiſe does not only affect the groſs of mankind, who take their notion of characters from the learned; but alſo the better ſort muſt, by

this means, loſe ſome part at leaſt of their deſire of fame, when they find it promiſcuouſly beſtowed on the meritorious and undeſerving.

All the precautions of prudence, moderation, and condeſcenſion, which Eumenes employed, were incapable of mollifying the hearts of thoſe barbarians, and of extinguiſhing their jealouſy; and he muſt have renounced his merit and virtue which occaſioned it, to have been capable of appeaſing them.

He who performs every employment in its due place and ſeaſon, ſuffers no part of time to eſcape without profit; and thus his days become multiplied; and much of life is enjoyed in little ſpace.

Deſires of pleaſure uſher in temptation, and the growth of diſorderly paſſions is forwarded.

SECT. 2.

We ſhould never crowd into one ſentence, things which have ſo little connexion, that they could bear to be divided into two or three ſentences.

The notions of Lord Sunderland were always good; but he was a man of great expenſe.

In this uneaſy ſtate, both of his public and private life, Cicero was oppreſſed by a new and deep affliction, the death of his beloved daughter Tullia; which happened ſoon after her divorce from Dolabella; whoſe manners and humours were entirely diſagreeable to her.

The ſun approaching melts the ſnow, and breaks the icy fetters of the main, where vaſt ſea-monſters pierce through floating iſlands, with arms which can withſtand the cryſtal rock; whilſt others, who of

themſelves ſeem great as iſlands, are by their bulk alone armed againſt all but man, whoſe ſuperiority over creatures of ſuch ſtupendous ſize and force, ſhould make him mindful of his privilege of reaſon; and force him humbly to adore the great Compoſer of theſe wondrous frames, and the Author of his own ſuperior wiſdom.

I ſingle Strada out among the moderns, becauſe he had the fooliſh preſumption to cenſure Tacitus, and to write hiſtory himſelf; and my friend will forgive this ſhort excurſion in honour of a favourite writer.

Boaſt not thyſelf of to-morrow; for thou knoweſt not what a day may bring forth: and, for the ſame reaſon, deſpair not of to-morrow; for it may bring forth good as well as evil; which is a ground for not vexing thyſelf with imaginary fears; for the impending black cloud, which is regarded with ſo much dread, may paſs by harmleſs; or though it ſhould diſcharge the ſtorm, yet, before it breaks, thou mayſt be lodged in that lowly manſion which no ſtorms ever touch.

SECT. 3.

We ſhould keep clear of all unneceſſary parentheſes.

DISAPPOINTMENTS will often happen to the beſt and wiſeſt men, (not through any imprudence of theirs, nor even through the malice or ill-deſign of others; but merely in conſequence of ſome of thoſe croſs incidents of life which could not be foreſeen) and ſometimes to the wiſeſt and beſt concerted plans.

Without ſome degree of patience exerciſed under injuries, (as offences and retaliations would ſucceed to one another in endleſs train) human life would be rendered a ſtate of perpetual hoſtility.

Never delay till to-morrow, (for to-morrow is not yours; and though you ſhould live to enjoy it, you muſt not overload it with a burden not its own) what reaſon and conſcience tell you ought to be performed to-day.

We muſt not imagine that there is, in true religion, any thing which overcaſts the mind with ſullen gloom and melancholy auſterity, (for falſe ideas may be entertained of religion, as falſe and imperfect conceptions of virtue have often prevailed in the world,) or which derogates from that eſteem which men are generally diſpoſed to yield to exemplary virtues.

CHAP. III.

Containing ſentences, in which the rules for promoting the Strength *of a ſentence are violated.* Gram. p. 262. 4th edit.

SECT. I.

The firſt rule for promoting the ſtrength of a ſentence, is, to prune it of all redundant words and members.

It is ſix months ago, ſince I paid a viſit to my relations.

Suſpend thy cenſure, ſo long till thy judgment on the ſubject can be wiſely formed.

The reaſon why he acted in the manner he did, was not fully explained.

If I were to give a reaſon for their looking ſo well, it would be becauſe they riſe early.

If I miſtake not, I think he is improved both in knowledge and behaviour.

Thoſe two boys appear to be both equal in capacity.

Whenever he ſees me, he always inquires concerning his friends.

The reaſon of his conduct will be accounted for in the concluſion of this narrative.

I hope this is the laſt time that I ſhall ever act ſo imprudently.

The reaſon of his ſudden departure, was on account of the caſe not admitting of delay.

The people gained nothing farther by this ſtep, but only to ſuſpend their miſery.

I have here ſuppoſed that the reader is acquainted with that great modern diſcovery, which is, at preſent, univerſally acknowledged by all the inquirers into natural philoſophy.

There are few words in the Engliſh language, which are employed in a more looſe and uncircumſcribed ſenſe, than thoſe of the fancy and the imagination.

I intend to make uſe of theſe words in the thread of my following ſpeculations, that the reader may conceive rightly what is the ſubject upon which I proceed.

Commend me to an argument that, like a flail, there is no fence againſt it.

How many are there, by whom these tidings of good news were never heard?

These points have been illustrated in so plain and evident a manner, that the perusal of the book has given me pleasure and satisfaction.

However clear and obvious the conduct which he ought to have pursued, he had not courage and resolution to set about it.

I was much moved on this occasion, and left the place full of a great many serious reflections.

They are of those that rebel against the light: they know not the ways thereof, nor abide in the path thereof.

This measure may afford some profit, and furnish some amusement.

By a multiplicity and variety of words, the thoughts and sentiments are not set off and accommodated; but, like David dressed out and equipped in Saul's armour, they are encumbered and oppressed.

Although he was closely occupied with the affairs of the nation, nevertheless he did not neglect the concerns of his friends.

Whereas, on the other hand, supposing that secrecy had been enjoined, his conduct was very culpable.

Less capacity is required for this business, but more time is necessary.

He did not mention Leonora, nor that her father was dead.

The combatants encountered each other with such rage, that, being eager only to assail, and thought-

leſs of making any defence, they both fell dead upon the field together.

I ſhall, in the firſt place, begin with remarking the defects, and ſhall then proceed afterwards to deſcribe the excellencies of this plan of education.

Numberleſs orders of beings, which are to us unknown, people the wide extent of the univerſe.

His extraordinary beauty was ſuch, that it ſtruck obſervers with admiration.

Thought and language act and re-act upon each other mutually.

Their intereſts were dependent upon, and inſeparably connected with each other.

While you employ all the circumſpection and vigilance which reaſon can ſuggeſt, let your prayers, at the ſame time, continually aſcend to heaven for ſupport and aid.

SECT. 2.

The ſecond rule for promoting the ſtrength of a ſentence, is, to attend particularly to the uſe of copulatives, relatives, and all the particles employed for tranſition and connexion.

The enemy ſaid, I will purſue, and I will overtake, and I will divide the ſpoil.

While the earth remaineth, ſeed-time and harveſt, cold, heat, ſummer, winter, day and night, ſhall not ceaſe.

A man ſhould endeavour to make the ſphere of his innocent pleaſures as wide as poſſible, that he may retire into them with ſafety, and find in them ſuch a ſatisfaction as a wiſe man would not bluſh to take. Of this nature are thoſe of the imagination.

The army was compoſed of Grecians, Carians, Lycians, Pamphylians, and Phrygians.

The body of this animal was ſtrong, and proportionable, and beautiful.

There is nothing which promotes knowledge more than ſteady application, and a habit of obſervation.

Though virtue borrows no aſſiſtance from, yet it may often be accompanied by, the advantages of fortune.

The knowledge he has acquired, and the habits of application he poſſeſſes, will probably render him very uſeful.

Their idleneſs, and their luxury and pleaſures, their criminal deeds, and their immoderate paſſions, and their timidity and baſeneſs of mind, have dejected them to ſuch a degree, as to make them weary of life.

I was greatly affected, inſomuch that I was obliged to leave the place, notwithſtanding that my aſſiſtance had been preſſingly ſolicited.

I ſtrenuouſly oppoſed thoſe meaſures, and it was not in my power to prevent them.

I yielded to his ſolicitation, whilſt I perceived the neceſſity of doing ſo.

For the wiſeſt purpoſes, Providence has deſigned our ſtate to be chequered with pleaſure and pain. In this manner let us receive it, and make the beſt of what is appointed to be our lot.

In the time of proſperity, he had ſtored his mind with uſeful knowledge, with good principles, and virtuous diſpoſitions. And therefore they remain entire, when the days of trouble come.

He had made conſiderable advances in knowledge, but he was very young, and laboured under ſeveral diſadvantages.

SECT. 3.

The third rule for promoting the ſtrength of a ſentence, is, to diſpoſe of the capital word, or words, ſo that they may make the greateſt impreſſion.

I have conſidered the ſubject with a good deal of attention, upon which I was deſired to communicate my thoughts.

Whether a choice altogether unexceptionable has, in any country, been made, ſeems doubtful.

Let us endeavour to eſtabliſh to ourſelves an intereſt in him, who holds the reins of the whole creation in his hands.

Virgil, who has caſt the whole ſyſtem of platonic philoſophy, ſo far as it relates to the ſoul of man, into beautiful allegories, in the ſixth book of his Æneid, gives us the puniſhment, &c.

And Philip the fourth was obliged, at laſt, to conclude a peace, on terms repugnant to his inclination, to that of his people, to the intereſt of Spain, and to that of all Europe, in the Pyrenean treaty.

It is likewiſe urged, that there are, by computation, in this kingdom, above ten thouſand parſons, whoſe revenues, added to thoſe of the biſhops, would ſuffice to maintain, &c.

And although perſons of a virtuous and learned education, may be, and too often are, drawn by the temptations of youth, and the opportunities of a large fortune, into ſome irregularities, when they come forward into the great world, it is ever with reluctance and compunction of mind, becauſe their bias to virtue ſtill continues.

Were inſtruction an eſſential circumſtance in epic poetry, I doubt whether a ſingle inſtance could be given of this ſpecies of compoſition, in any language.

Some of our moſt eminent writers have made uſe of this platonic notion, as far as it regards the ſubſiſtence of our affections after death, with great beauty and ſtrength of reaſon.

Men of the beſt ſenſe have been touched, more or leſs, with theſe groundleſs horrors and preſages of futurity, upon ſurveying the moſt indifferent works of nature.

He that cometh in the name of the Lord is bleſſed.

Every one that puts on the appearance of goodneſs, is not good.

And Elias with Moſes appeared to them.

Where are your fathers? and do the prophets live for ever?

We came to our journey's end at laſt, with no ſmall difficulty, after much fatigue, through deep roads and bad weather.

Virgil has juſtly conteſted with Homer, the praiſe of judgment, but his invention remains yet unrivalled.

Let us employ our criticiſm on ourſelves, inſtead of being critics on others.

Let us implore ſuperior aſſiſtance, for enabling us to act well our own part, leaving others to be judged by Him who ſearcheth the heart.

The vehemence of paſſion, after it has exerciſed its tyrannical ſway for a while, may ſubſide by degrees.

This fallacious art debars thee from enjoying life, inſtead of lengthening it.

Indulging ourſelves in imaginary enjoyments, often deprives us of real ones.

How will that nobleman be able to conduct himſelf, when reduced to poverty, who was educated only to magnificence and pleaſure?

It is highly proper that a man ſhould be acquainted with a variety of things, of which the utility is above a child's comprehenſion: but is it neceſſary a child ſhould learn every thing it behoves a man to know; or is it even poſſible?

When they fall into ſudden difficulties, they are leſs perplexed than others in the like circumſtances; and when they encounter dangers they are leſs alarmed.

For all your actions, you muſt hereafter give an account, and particularly for the employments of youth.

SECT. 4.

The fourth rule for promoting the ſtrength of ſentences, is, that a weaker aſſertion or propoſition ſhould never come after a ſtronger one; and that, when our ſentence conſiſts of two members, the longer ſhould, generally, be the concluding one.

Charity breathes long-ſuffering to enemies, courteſy to ſtrangers, habitual kindneſs towards friends.

Gentleneſs ought to diffuſe itſelf over our whole behaviour, to form our addreſs, and regulate our ſpeech.

The propenſity to look forward into life is too often groſsly abuſed, and immoderately indulged.

The regular tenor of a virtuous and pious life, will prove the beſt preparation for immortality, for old age, and death.

Theſe rules are intended to teach young perſons to write with propriety, elegance, and perſpicuity.

Sinful pleaſures blaſt the opening proſpects of human felicity, and degrade human honour.

In this ſtate of mind, every employment of life is become an oppreſſive burden, and every object appears gloomy.

They will acquire different views, by applying to the honourable diſcharge of the functions of their ſtation, and entering on a virtuous courſe of action.

By the perpetual courſe of diſſipation, in which ſenſualiſts are engaged; by the riotous revel, and the midnight, or rather morning hours, to which they prolong their feſtivity; by the exceſſes which they indulge; they debilitate their bodies, cut themſelves off from the comforts and duties of life, and wear out their ſpirits.

SECT. 5.

A fifth rule for the ſtrength of ſentences, is, to avoid concluding them with an adverb, a prepoſition, or any inconſiderable words.

By what I have already expreſſed, the reader will perceive the buſineſs which I am to proceed upon.

May the happy meſſage be applied to us, in all the virtue, ſtrength, and comfort of it.

Generoſity is a ſhowy virtue, which many perſons are very fond of.

Theſe arguments were, without heſitation, and with great eagerneſs, laid hold of.

It is proper to be long in deliberating, but we ſhould ſpeedily execute.

Form thy meaſures with prudence; but all anxiety about the iſſue diveſt thyſelf of.

We are ſtruck, we know not how, with the ſymmetry of any thing we ſee; and immediately acknowledge the beauty of an object, without inquiring into the particular cauſes and occaſions of it.

With Cicero's writings, theſe perſons are more converſant, than with thoſe of Demoſthenes, who, by many degrees, excelled the other; at leaſt, as an orator.

SECT. 6.

A ſixth rule relating to the ſtrength of a ſentence, is, that, in the members of a ſentence, whe e two things are compared or contraſted with one another; where either a reſemblance or an oppoſition is intended to be expreſſed; ſome reſemblance, in the language and conſtruction, ſhould be preſerved. For when the things themſelves correſpond to each other, we naturally expect to find a ſimilar correſpondence in the words.

Our Britiſh gardeners, inſtead of humouring nature, love to deviate from it as much as poſſible.

I have obſerved of late the ſtyle of ſome great miniſters, very much to exceed that of any other productions.

The old may inform the young; and the young may animate thoſe who are advanced in life.

The account is generally balanced; for what we are loſers on the one hand, we gain on the other.

The laughers will be for thoſe who have moſt

wit; the ſerious part of mankind, for thoſe who have moſt reaſon on their ſide.

If men of eminence are expoſed to cenſure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. If they receive reproaches which are not due to them, they likewiſe receive praiſes which they do not deſerve.

He can bribe, but he is not able to ſeduce. He can buy, but he has not the power of gaining. He can lie, but no one is deceived by him.

He embraced the cauſe of liberty faintly, and purſued it without reſolution; he grew tired of it, when he had much to hope, and gave it up, when there was no ground for apprehenſion.

There may remain a ſuſpicion that we over-rate the greatneſs of his genius, in the ſame manner as bodies appear more gigantic, on account of their being diſproportioned and miſhapen.

SECT. 7.

The ſeventh rule for promoting the ſtrength and effect of ſentences, is, to attend to the harmony and eaſy flow of the words and members.

Sobermindedneſs ſuits the preſent ſtate of man.

As Conventiclers, theſe people were ſeized and puniſhed.

To uſe the Divine name cuſtomarily, and without ſerious conſideration, is highly irreverent.

From the favourableneſs with which he was at firſt received, great hopes of ſucceſs were entertained.

They conducted themſelves wilily, and inſnared us before we had time to eſcape.

It belongs not to our humble and confined ſtation to cenſure, but to adore, ſubmit, and truſt.

Under all its labours, hope is the mind's ſolace; and the ſituations which exclude it entirely are few.

The humbling of thoſe that are mighty, and the precipitation of perſons who are ambitious, from the towering height that they had gained, concern but little the bulk of men.

Tranquillity, regularity, and magnanimity, reſide with the religious and reſigned man.

Sloth, eaſe, ſucceſs, naturally tend to beget vices and follies.

By a cheerful, even, and open temper, he conciliated general favour.

We reached the manſion before noon. It was a ſtrong, grand, Gothic houſe.

I had a long and perilous journey, but a comfortable companion, who relieved the fatigue of it.

The ſpeech was introduced by a ſenſible preamble, which made a favourable impreſſion.

The Commons made an angry remonſtrance againſt ſuch an arbitrary requiſition.

The truly illuſtrious are they who do not court the praiſe of the world, but who perform ſuch actions as make them indiſputably deſerve it.

By the means of ſociety, our wants come to be ſupplied, and our lives are rendered comfortable, as well as our capacities enlarged, and our virtuous affections called forth into their proper exerciſe.

Life cannot but prove vain to ſuch perſons as affect a diſreliſh of every pleaſure, which is not both new and exquiſite, meaſuring their enjoyments by

faſhion's ſtandard, and not by what they feel themſelves; and thinking that if others do not admire their ſtate, they are miſerable.

By experiencing diſtreſs, an arrogant inſenſibility of temper is moſt effectually corrected, from the remembrance of our own ſufferings' naturally prompting us to feel for others in their ſufferings: and if Providence has favoured us, ſo as not to make us ſubject in our own lot to much of this kind of diſcipline, we ſhould extract improvement from the lot of others that is harder; and ſtep aſide ſometimes from the flowery and ſmooth paths which it is permitted us to walk in, in order to view the toilſome march of our fellow-creatures through the thorny deſert.

As no one is without his failings, ſo few want good qualities.

Providence delivered them up to themſelves, and they tormented themſelves.

From diſappointments and trials, we learn the inſufficiency of temporal things to happineſs, and the neceſſity of goodneſs.

CHAP. IV.

Inſtances of an irregular uſe of Figures *of Speech.* Gram. p. 278. 4th edit.

No human happineſs is ſo ſerene as not to contain any alloy.

There is a time when factions, by the vehemence of their own fermentation, ſtun and diſable one another.

I intend to make uſe of theſe words in the thread of my ſpeculations.

Hope, the balm of life, darts a ray of light through the thickeſt gloom.

This ſcheme was highly expenſive to him, and proved the Charybdis of his eſtate.

He was ſo much ſkilled in the empire of the oar, that few could equal him.

The death of Cato has rendered the Senate an orphan.

Let us be attentive to keep our mouths as with a bridle; and to ſteer our veſſel aright, that we may avoid the rocks and ſhoals, which lie every where around us.

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
(The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame)
Curb'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

In this our day of proof, our land of hope,
The good man has his clouds that intervene;
Clouds that may dim his ſublunary day,
But cannot conquer: even the beſt muſt own,
Patience and reſignation are the columns
Of human peace on earth.

On the wide ſea of letters, 'twas thy boaſt
To croud each ſail, and touch at ev'ry coaſt:
From that rich mine how often haſt thou brought
The pure and precious pearls of ſplendid thought!
How didſt thou triumph on that ſubject-tide,
Till vanity's wild guſt, and ſtormy pride,
Drove thy ſtrong mind, in evil hour, to ſplit
Upon the fatal rock of impious wit.

Since the time that reaſon began to bud, and put forth her ſhoots, thought, during our waking hours,

has been active in every breaſt, without a moment's ſuſpenſion or pauſe. The current of ideas has been always moving. The wheels of the ſpiritual engine have exerted themſelves with perpetual motion.

The man who has no rule over his own ſpirit, poſſeſſes no antidote againſt poiſons of any ſort. He lies open to every inſurrection of ill-humour, and every gale of diſtreſs. Whereas he who is employed in regulating his mind, is making proviſion againſt all the accidents of life. He is erecting a fortreſs into which, in the day of ſorrow, he can retreat with ſatisfaction.

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Tamerlane the Great, writes to Bajazet, Emperour of the Ottomans, in the following terms.—"Where is the monarch who dares reſiſt us? Where is the potentate who doth not glory in being numbered among our attendants? As for thee, deſcended from a Turcoman ſailor, ſince the veſſel of thy unbounded ambition has been wrecked in the gulph of thy ſelf-love, it would be proper, that thou ſhouldſt take in the ſails of thy temerity, and caſt the anchor of repentance in the port of ſincerity and juſtice, which is the port of ſafety; leſt the tempeſt of our vengeance make thee periſh in the ſea of the puniſhment thou deſerveſt."

It is pleaſant to be virtuous and good; becauſe that is to excel many others: It is pleaſant to grow better; becauſe that is to excel ourſelves: It is pleaſant to command our appetites and paſſions, and to keep them in due order, within the bounds of reaſon and religion: becauſe this is empire: nay, it is pleaſant even to mortify and ſubdue our luſts; becauſe that is victory.

APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

EXAMPLES

TO ASSIST THE STUDENT

IN TRANSPOSING

THE PARTS OF SENTENCES;

AND IN VARYING

THE FORM OF EXPRESSING

A SENTIMENT.

APPENDIX:

BRITISH MUSEUM

APPENDIX.

CHAP. I.

On tranſpoſing the Members of a Sentence.

The practice of tranſpoſing the members of ſentences, is an exerciſe ſo uſeful to young perſons, that it requires a more particular explanation, than could have been properly given in the preceding work. A few of the various modes in which the parts of a ſentence may be arranged, have, therefore, been collected; and they are, with other matter, produced in the form of an Appendix to the general Exerciſes. By examining them attentively, the ſtudent will perceive, in ſome degree, the nature and effect of tranſpoſition: and, by being frequently exerciſed in ſhowing its variety in other ſentences, he will obtain a facility in the operation; and a dexterity in diſcovering and applying, on all occaſions, the cleareſt and moſt forcible arrangement. By this practice, he will alſo be able more readily to penetrate the meaning of ſuch ſentences, as are rendered obſcure and perplexing to moſt readers, by the irregular diſpoſition of their parts.

The firſt and laſt forms of each claſs of examples, are to be conſidered as the leaſt exceptionable.

The Roman ſtate evidently declined, in proportion to the increaſe of luxury.

The Roman ſtate, in proportion to the increaſe of luxury, evidently declined.

In proportion to the increaſe of luxury, the Roman ſtate evidently declined.

I am willing to remit all that is paſt, provided it may be done with ſafety.

I am willing, provided it may be done with ſafety, to forgive all that is paſt.

Provided it may be done with ſafety, I am willing to remit all that is paſt.

That greatneſs of mind which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours, if it want juſtice, is blamable.

If that greatneſs of mind, which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours, be void of juſtice, it is blamable.

That greatneſs of mind is blamable, which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours, if it want juſtice.

If that greatneſs of mind be void of juſtice, which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours, it is blamable.

That greatneſs of mind is blamable, if it be void of juſtice, which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours.

If it want juſtice, that greatneſs of mind, which ſhows itſelf in dangers and labours, is blamable.

He who made light to ſpring from primœval

darkneſs, will make order, at laſt, to ariſe from the ſeeming confuſion of the world.

From the ſeeming confuſion of the world, He who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs, will make order, at laſt, to ariſe.

He who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs, will, from the ſeeming confuſion of the world, make order, at laſt, to ariſe.

He who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs, will, at laſt, from the ſeeming confuſion of the world, make order to ariſe.

He will make order, at laſt, to ariſe from the ſeeming confuſion of the world, who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs.

From the ſeeming confuſion of the world, He will make order, at laſt, to ariſe, who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs.

He who made light to ſpring from primœval darkneſs, will, at laſt, make order to ariſe from the ſeeming confuſion of the world.

Whoever conſiders the uncertainty of human affairs, and how frequently the greateſt hopes are fruſtrated; will ſee juſt reaſon to be always on his guard, and not to place too much dependence on things ſo precarious.

He will ſee juſt reaſon to be always on his guard, and not to place too much dependence on the precarious things of time; who conſiders the uncertainty of human affairs, and how often the greateſt hopes are fruſtrated.

Let us not conclude, while dangers are at a diſtance, and do not immediately approach us, that we are ſecure; unleſs we uſe the neceſſary precautions to prevent them.

Unleſs we uſe the neceſſary precautions to prevent dangers, let us not conclude, while they are at a diſtance, and do not immediately approach us, that we are ſecure.

Unleſs we uſe the neceſſary precautions to prevent dangers, let us not conclude that we are ſecure, while they are at a diſtance, and do not immediately approach us.

Let us not conclude that we are ſecure, while dangers are at a diſtance, and do not immediately approach us, unleſs we uſe the neceſſary precautions to prevent them.

While dangers are at a diſtance, and do not immediately approach us, let us not conclude, that we are ſecure, unleſs we uſe the neceſſary precautions to prevent them.

Thoſe things which appear great to one who knows nothing greater, will ſink into a diminutive ſize, when he becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature.

When one becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature, thoſe things which appeared great to him whilſt he knew nothing greater, will ſink into a diminutive ſize.

To one who knows nothing greater, thoſe things which then appear great, will ſink into a diminutive ſize, when he becomes acquainted with objects of a higher nature.

CHAP. II.

On Variety of Expreſſion.

BESIDES the practice of tranſpoſing the parts of ſentences, the Compiler recommends to tutors, frequently to exerciſe their pupils, in exhibiting ſome of the various modes, in which the ſame ſentiment may be properly expreſſed. This practice will extend their knowledge of the language, afford a variety of expreſſion, and habituate them to deliver their ſentiments with clearneſs, eaſe, and propriety. It will likewiſe enable thoſe who may be engaged in ſtudying other languages, not only to conſtrue them, with more facility, into Engliſh; but alſo to obſerve and apply more readily, many of the turns and phraſes, which are beſt adapted to the genius of thoſe languages. A few examples of this kind of exerciſes, will be ſufficient to explain the nature of it, and to ſhow its utility.

The brother deſerved cenſure more than his ſiſter.

The ſiſter was leſs reprehenſible than her brother.

The ſiſter did not deſerve reprehenſion, ſo much as her brother.

Reproof was more due to the brother, than to the ſiſter.

I will attend the conference, if I can do it conveniently.

I intend to be at the conference, unleſs it ſhould be inconvenient.

If I can do it with convenience, I purpoſe to be preſent at the conference.

If it can be done without inconvenience, I ſhall not fail to attend the conference.

I ſhall not abſent myſelf from the conference, unleſs circumſtances render it neceſſary.

He who lives always in the buſtle of the world, lives in a perpetual warfare.

To live continually in the buſtle of the world, is to live in perpetual warfare.

By living conſtantly in the buſtle of the world, our life becomes a ſcene of contention.

It is a continual warfare, to live perpetually in the buſtle of the world.

The hurry of the world, to him who always lives in it, is a perpetual conflict.

They who are conſtantly engaged in the tumults of the world, are ſtrangers to the bleſſings of peace.

The ſpirit of true religion breathes gentleneſs and affability.

Gentleneſs and affability are the genuine effects of true religion.

True religion teaches us to be gentle and affable.

Genuine religion will never produce an auſtere temper, or a rough demeanour.

Harſhneſs of manners and want of condeſcenſion, are oppoſite to the ſpirit of true religion.

Induſtry is not only the inſtrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleaſure.

Induſtry produces both improvement and pleaſure.

Improvement and pleaſure are the products of induſtry.

The common attendants on idleneſs are ignorance and miſery.

Valerius paſſed ſeveral laws, abridging the power of the Senate, and extending that of the people.

Several laws were paſſed by Valerius, which abridged the power of the Senate, and extended that of the people.

The power of the Senate was abridged, and that of the people extended, by ſeveral laws paſſed during the conſulſhip of Valerius.

The advantages of this world, even when innocently gained, are uncertain bleſſings.

If the advantages of this world were innocently gained, they are ſtill uncertain bleſſings.

We may indeed innocently gain the advantages of this world; but even then they are uncertain bleſſings.

Uncertainty attends all the advantages of this world, not excepting thoſe which are innocently acquired.

The bleſſings which we derive from the advantages of this world, are not ſecure, even when they are innocently gained.

When you behold wicked men multiplying in number, and increaſing in power, imagine not that Providence particularly favours them.

When wicked men are obſerved to multiply in number, and increaſe in power, we are not to ſuppoſe that they are particularly favoured by Providence.

From the increaſe and proſperity of the wicked, we muſt not infer that they are the favourites of Providence.

Charity conſiſts not in ſpeculative ideas of general benevolence, floating in the head, and leaving the heart, as ſpeculations too often do, untouched and cold.

Speculative ideas of general benevolence, do not form the virtue of charity; for theſe often float in the head, and leave the heart untouched and cold.

Speculations which leave the heart unaffected and cold, though they may conſiſt of general benevolence floating in the head, do not form the great virtue of charity.

Univerſal benevolence to mankind, when it reſts in the abſtract, does not conſtitute the noble virtue of charity. It is then a looſe indeterminate idea, rather than a principle of real effect: and floats as a uſeleſs ſpeculation in the head, inſtead of affecting the temper and the heart.

A wolf let into the ſheepfold, will devour the ſheep.

If we let a wolf into the fold, the ſheep will be devoured.

The wolf will devour the ſheep, if the ſheepfold be left open.

A wolf being let into the ſheepfold, the ſheep will be devoured.

If the fold be not left carefully ſhut, the wolf will devour the ſheep.

The ſheep will be devoured by the wolf, if it find the way open into the fold.

There is no defence of the ſheep from the wolf, unleſs it be kept out of the fold.

A ſlaughter will be made amongſt the ſheep, if the wolf can get into the fold.

The preceding examples ſhow that the form of expreſſing a ſentiment may be properly varied, by turning the active voice of verbs into the paſſive, and the nominative caſe of nouns into what is called the objective; by altering the connexion of ſhort ſentences by different adverbs and conjunctions, and by the uſe of prepoſitions; by applying adjectives and adverbs inſtead of ſubſtantives, and *vicè verſâ*; by uſing the caſe abſolute in place of the nominative and verb, and the participle inſtead of the verb; by reverſing the correſpondent parts of the ſentence; and by the negation of the contrary, inſtead of the aſſertion of the thing firſt propoſed. By theſe, and other modes of expreſſion, a great variety of forms of ſpeech, exactly or nearly of the ſame import, may be produced; and the young ſtudent furniſhed with a conſiderable ſtore for his ſelection and uſe.

When the buſineſs of tranſpoſing the parts of ſentences, and of varying the forms of expreſſion, becomes familiar to the ſtudent, he may be employed in reducing the particulars of a few pages, to general heads; and in expanding ſentiments generally expreſſed, into their correſponding particulars; and by making theſe operations more or leſs general, and more or leſs particular, a conſiderable variety will be introduced into this part of the Exerciſes.

An employment, of the kind here propoſed, will not only make the learner ſkilful in the meaning and application of terms, and in the nature of a conciſe and of a copious ſtyle; but it will alſo teach him to think with order and attention; to contract or expand his views at pleaſure; and to digeſt the ſentiments of other perſons, or his own, in the manner beſt adapted to aſſiſt his judgment and memory.

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THE END.